

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1887

Holland City News: 1880-1889

---

3-12-1887

### Holland City News, Volume 16, Number 6: March 12, 1887

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1887](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1887)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 16, Number 6: March 12, 1887" (1887). *Holland City News: 1887*. 11.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1887/11](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1887/11)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1887 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 6.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 759.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

**Terms of Subscription**  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2 per annum.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.

**L. S. PROVIN,**

Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent.  
Office Lovett's Block, opp. Sweet's Hotel,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Business Locals.

When you buy your starch ask for Close's Starch Enamel. For sale at J. Krulsinga's and R. E. Werkman's. Ten cents.

## Notice.

I hereby inform my patients that I will not be in my office from the 21st of March to the 26th inclusive as I am going to attend the State Dental Association at Ann Arbor.  
B. J. DE VRIES, Dentist.

## Public Letting.

On Wednesday, March 30, 1887, there will be a public letting of the work of enlarging the church edifice of the Holland Christian Reformed Church, on Market street; also of building consistory room to be built on the east end of the church. The contractors to furnish all material. Specifications can now be seen at the store of Meyer, Brouwer & Co. The consistory reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids to be in on or before the 29th of March.  
H. MEYER,  
Chairman of Building Committee.

## House and Lot for Sale!

House and lot on Eighth street, near depot. Suitable for small family. Has a well of soft water and a yard hydrant connected with city water works.  
5-ft. FRED WADE, Saugatuck, Mich.

## Wood Wanted!

By the Board of Water Commissioners, of the City of Holland, 300 cords of four-foot sound Hemlock or Pine wood, to be delivered at the Holland City Water Works, for which the highest market price will be paid. For further information inquire of the chairman, John Kramer, at the store of Boot & Kramer.  
Geo. H. SIFF, Clerk.

## Stamped Goods.

A new line of stamped goods has just been added to our stock. Stamped aprons, good muslin, at the low price of 25 cents each can be had at the store of  
L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-ly

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Krul, Zeeland, Mich.

## Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday at 7:30.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "The sinner's worth in the Savior's sight." Evening, "Fruit that looks better than it tastes." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45.

Holland Christian Ref. Church.—Rev. E. Van Der Vries, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. 2:00 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, "The mystery of Godliness." Evening, "Temperance."

Grace Episcopal Church—Rev. George S. Ayres, Rector. Divine Service every alternate Sunday, 1st, 3rd and 5th. Morning Service at 10:30; Evening Service at 7:30; Sunday School at 12 m. Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m., and Children's Service at 3:15 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. All are invited to attend. Strangers especially welcome. "O Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness," Ps. 96-9.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

ARE you going to the Gospel Meeting to-night?

Mr. T. KEPPEL returned home from his western trip last Saturday.

ANOTHER crack was given the "back-bone" of winter last Saturday.

Miss E. HOPKINS is teaching a large class of little folks in dancing.

FOURTEEN persons were admitted as members to Hope Church last Sunday.

A BRIGHT little baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Van Putten on March 4th.

LAST Wednesday was a day of prayer for the crops. It was most generally observed in this city.

THE snow has nearly all disappeared and the roads leading out of this city in every direction are very muddy.

MARSHAL VAUPELL reports tramps as being numerous. On an average three a night coming to him for shelter.

OUR columns should soon show, by a healthy advertising patronage, that Holland merchants are doing a rushing business.

A LARGE congregation listened to the temperance address delivered by Rev. H. D. Jordan at the Methodist Church last Sunday evening.

REV. H. D. JORDAN is to lecture at the Ventura M. E. Church, next Wednesday evening, March 16, on temperance and the amendment.

THE pleasant weather of the past week inspired our builders and mechanics with hopes for an early spring. Fond hopes are often blasted.

MRS. H. D. JORDAN and her brother, Mr. Smith, returned from Grandville Thursday, after two weeks of successful evangelistic work.

THERE will be a talk on temperance and the prohibitory amendment by several speakers at the Methodist Church next Sabbath evening.

THE best way for our merchants to reach the people and inform them of what they have to sell is through the columns of the News. Try it.

NEW and very neat signs are being placed in position by our merchants in all branches of trade. The signs are the work of Painter Brewer.

A SPECIAL agent of the Post Office Department visited Postmaster Verbeek last Tuesday and took an inventory of stamps, and other essentials of the office.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to secure a fine musical entertainment at the Opera House here soon. The date will probably be Tuesday, March 22.

WE have heard a good many people say "that the world owed them a living," but we have never heard of any retaining a lawyer to collect the bill on shares.

DR. B. J. DE VRIES will attend the State Dental Association to be held at Ann Arbor, March 21-26, and notifies his patients to that effect in a notice in this issue.

JACOB G. VAN PUTTEN has been confirmed as postmaster of Holland City by the U. S. Senate. It was one of the last acts before the close of the Senate last Friday.

LOST:—Between J. H. Nibbelink's barn and the railroad track on Eighth street, a fine whalebone whip. The finder will please leave at the News office and claim reward.

THE Market street Holland Christian Reformed Church will be enlarged this spring and the consistory will let the work to the lowest bidder. See notice in this issue.

ON referring to our advertising columns the readers will find an "ad." of O. R. Higgins, photographer, announcing his prices for taking pictures. Read it and profit by the low prices.

THE "fast train" between Muskegon and this city makes the best time made on the road, often running from Grand Haven to this place, a distance of twenty-one miles, in twenty-two minutes.

Mr. BREEN, democratic nominee for Regent of the State University, having resigned, the Central Committee have placed the name of Rev. C. Van der Veen, of Montague, on their ticket for the vacant place.

HON. PETER FAGG, of Wisconsin, will address the people of Holland and vicinity on temperance and the amendment in the Opera House, on Monday night next. The address will be in the Holland language.

JOHN DOESBURG, youngest son of Prof. and Mrs. C. Doesburg, has returned home after an extended trip through northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. He reports snow two feet deep and ice three feet thick at Ashland, Wis.

MISS CARPENTER, teacher in the Ward School, resigned her position last Monday. The Board of Education have secured Miss Kate Vaupell to take charge of the school for the balance of the term, which closes in about two weeks.

JUDGING from the present attitude of the officials of the township of Holland and the Common Council of the city, the interests of the constituents of the members of both bodies are entirely foreign instead of being closely interwoven. Why is this thusly?

ESQUIRE FAIRBANKS held an examination in a seduction and breach of promise case last Wednesday and Thursday. The case attracted the attention of all the idlers about town who apparently relished the disgusting details of the testimony of the complaining witness.

MR. C. DE KEYSER, who last year moved to Grand Haven to take a position with the Metz Leather Company, has returned to this city with his family. It is rumored that he will be the assistant of Postmaster Van Putten in running the affairs of the post office.

WITH the last issue the Allegan Journal and Tribune started out on the thirty-second year of its existence. We count this paper as among our most valued exchanges and wish Bros. Henderson, Bailey and Ward continued success in business and a long series of years yet of journalistic usefulness.

ON Saturday last Mr. J. Chapel met with an accident which will confine him to the house for some time. He was out walking near his home, just outside of the southern limits of the city, when he slipped on an icy place and fell, breaking one of the bones of his hip. Dr. Kremers was called and reduced the fracture.

LAST Friday afternoon while cutting stove wood about five miles north of the city, Mr. C. F. Post cut his foot badly with an axe. The blow fell on the top of the foot, between the instep and the toes, and passed over the bone leading to the great toe, and cut off the cords and bones of the second and third toes, making a deep and painful wound. Dr. Yates was called and dressed the injured foot.

ON Wednesday last Mr. R. E. Werkman purchased the millinery business of E. F. Metz & Co., and will hereafter conduct the same adding considerably to the already large stock of goods. Mr. Werkman announces his intention of employing first-class milliners and trimmers only, and the ladies of the city may expect to see the same characteristic enterprise displayed in this line of trade as has distinguished Mr. Werkman in all his business ventures. The "spring opening" will occur shortly. Look out for new "ad."

PROF. SWIFT, of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., will give two illustrated lectures in the College Chapel, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 15 and 16, at 7:30 p. m. The lectures will be illustrated with the most powerful microscope in the world, arranged for the audience to see while seated. He will exhibit specimens of water which we daily drink, and so magnified that all the impurities will be plainly seen; he will bring the moon within one hundred miles from the audience and exhibit many other interesting features. Admission, 25 cents; for both lectures, 40 cents; children, 10 cents.

THE Land and Labor Club of this city is gaining rapidly in numbers. They hold largely attended and enthusiastic meetings in their Club room on every Tuesday evening, to which they issue invitations from time to time to those not belonging to the Club, and at which the principles advocated by them are opened to debate. Thus far they have had a fair sprinkling of outsiders, many of whom are enrolled as

members at the close of each session. The aims of the new party are: The abolition of taxes on all personal property and buildings and the taxation of land values only; the control of the railway and telegraph systems by the government; the abolition of the present contract system in relation to public works, etc. It is desired that all those having invitations will attend on next Tuesday evening.

WE have been asked by both those who are in favor of adopting the prohibitory amendment and by those who do not favor its adoption, to publish clippings from other papers supporting their own views in the matter, but we have refused to publish them. Our shears, although rusty from disuse, can yet perform all the duties required of them, and we need not be at all alarmed about their doing the work well. We have once stated that our columns would be open for the discussion of this important question, and if any citizen desires to express his opinion of the proposed amendment he can do so above his own signature, in the columns of the News. We will gladly grant any request that is consistent with our position and views as to the conduct of this paper, but cannot allow our good nature to be trampled upon and the privileges we give abused.

## What the News would like to see.

A system of sewers laid in our principal streets.

The law against fishing with nets in Macatawa Bay enforced.

About two hundred more students in attendance at Hope College.

The Common Council take measures to develop our embryo Public Parks.

A gas well here for street illumination, motive power, fuel, and domestic supply.

More energy and enterprise exhibited by a certain portion of the business men of the city.

An iron bridge built across Black River in the place of the one recently swept away by high water.

Every business man of the city advertising in the local papers. It speaks volumes for the enterprise, push, and prosperity of a city.

A few of the "nuisances," who hang around the doors of the churches every Sunday night, given a brief experience before Esquire H. D. Post.

Several manufacturing establishments located here which would give employment to the young men who are now forced to go outside for work.

An enlargement of the boundary lines of the city, taking in Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach and territory one mile south, one-half mile north, and one-half mile east of the present limits. This would give the city six thousand population and an increased valuation.

A new and ample school building erected for the accommodation of the children who are now crowded into quarters entirely inadequate for their comfort, and which greatly interferes with their progress in the various studies in which they are instructed, by reason of too many pupils being placed under the care and tuition of the teachers.

And many other things which will be mentioned as soon as the above have been secured.

## The City Enjoins.

LAST Saturday the Common Council, Roads and Bridges of the Common Council awarded the contract of filling in the south channel of Black River which has been spanned by a small bridge, to Peter Koning for the sum of \$335. This would divert the entire current to the north channel which heretofore has been divided between the two. Township Drain Commissioner Souter, and other township officials, decidedly objected to this arrangement of our "city fathers" and secured a temporary injunction from Judge Arnold on last Tuesday, restraining Mr. Koning, the contractor, and the city, from proceeding with their work. The voluminous papers in the case, together with a diagram of the river, were served on Mayor McBride last Wednesday morning. It is needless to say that the proceedings created a sensation among the Aldermen, and the Mayor immediately called a meeting of the Council for Thursday morning. The views and position of the city in the premises are well taken, and while there is no desire to have a "family quarrel," they are certainly justified in standing by their rights. The Council holds that it is

needless to maintain two bridges on Black River Highway, and that in making improvements, they should be permanent. The Council desire to erect and maintain one first-class bridge across Black River in conjunction with the township, and are right in the desire that the taxpayers of the township should bear their just proportion of the expense of building such bridge. They are certainly as much benefited by the improvement as the city. Citizens of the Township most assuredly use the bridge as much as do the people of the city. As well might the position be taken by the Town officers that a dozen openings be made in the highway to divert the water from the original channel and place the expense of maintaining a dozen bridges on the city as that of two, simply for the purpose of getting out of paying their just proportion of the expense. The whole difference then evolves itself and exposes simply a scheme to get out of paying a just proportion of the cost of building and maintaining a first-class bridge. Time will settle the difficulty and it is to be hoped it will be an amicable settlement.

## George L. Yapple.

Hon. Geo. L. Yapple, fusion candidate for governor last fall, and one of the best platform speakers in Michigan, lectured at the Opera House last week Friday evening. He was brought here under the auspices of the Wau-ka-zoo Boat Club, yet the fact of the worthy object coupled with the further fact that no man in Michigan is a better, or a most graceful orator, still the Opera House was not more than half filled. The patronage bestowed on the excellent course of entertainments furnished by the Wau-ka-zoo's is a rebuke to the citizens of Holland. Mr. Yapple was introduced by Mr. J. C. Post, of the committee appointed by the Club, and at once proceeded to his subject "Thinking and Working." He speaks rapidly and every sentence is laden with thought and beautifully rounded. He spoke epigrammatically and to the point, being frequently applauded. "The desire for wealth," he said, "was the foundation of civilization. It was that which built the commerce of nations, beautiful cities, and pleasant homes. Wealth instead of being the root of all evil is the root of all good. Wealth represents civilization, and money is valuable only in the degree that man developed. The spreading of intelligence is wealth." He denounced communism and said "that the man who had built for himself a home in the sweat of his brow was forever cured of that. The state can not, and should not equalize wealth, because that can only be done by equalizing the mind, but the state can and should equalize all possibilities by repealing all class laws—give all an equal chance. A lady from England passing through the west liked the scenery and the climate well enough, but missed that one element so prominent in England—gentlemen. All the men she saw had their coats off and were at work. The English gentlemen referred to were the product of that rude factory, English society." The speaker was glad that the lady was disappointed. "The work shop is a temple of God. Education is antagonistic to communism. The school house is the sepulcher of communism, the cradle of individualism." In speaking of homes he called them "the nation's strongest forte." He arraigned the old bachelors in a frightful manner. "The man who lived and never loved, and married, had never lived at all. An old bachelor is simply an arrested development. It was the home that inspired labor, the foundation of all good things. Men would fight for their homes, their wives, but who ever heard of a man fighting for his boarding house?" The speaker liked to see fine farms, homes, beautiful blooded stock, etc., but a scrub of a man behind a blooded horse was a pitiable sight. Develop the man, the individual, to whom all things are subservient. A man will quite, if not wholly, kill himself in order to raise a good pig. Save the man and let the pig go. Bless the babies, the flowers of the home. There is more solid, clean cash in a baby than in any other crop. Welcome the babies and educate them." Labor and capital were briefly referred to and declared friends by nature. There was no necessary conflict between them. Each needed the other. The above is but a suggestion of the many good things which were said by Mr. Yapple in the course of his talk, which was much appreciated by all who heard him.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

THE butler of a palatial mansion on Brooklyn Heights permitted James F. Larkin and Patrick Fitzgerald to fight for a purse of \$500 in the dining-room. Twelve slugging rounds had been fought when the owner of the residence appeared and put a stop to hostilities. The referee declared the fight a draw, ordered the money to be divided, and announced that all bets were off. Margaret Mather, the well-known actress, was married at Buffalo to Emil Haberkorn, an orchestra leader.

THREE frame structures at New York, occupied by colored families, were burned. Mrs. Sarah L. Johnson, aged 50, and her 6-year-old adopted daughter perished in the flames.

WALTER C. CAMP, of New Haven, has been arrested in New York for attempting the life of George Condit Smith in Madison Square. The accused has for several years coached the Yale foot-ball team. It appears that he was once engaged to an heiress, who discarded him and married Smith, and that he then threatened the latter's life.

### THE WEST.

WHILE scolding her husband at Milwaukee, Mrs. Wilhelmine Meyer fell to the floor and suddenly expired. Ex-Congressman Edward Breitung, one of the pioneers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, who died in Georgia, left \$5,000,000 or more to his widow and son. The Governor of Missouri has appointed J. A. Seldon, of St. Louis, Circuit Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the selection of Judge A. M. Thayer for the Federal Bench. Detroit (Mich.) special: "It is a report, apparently well authenticated, that Jones, ex-Senator of Florida, for so many months a persistent sojourner in Detroit, will seek a re-election by the Florida Legislature. In doing this, it is said he will lay before that body the true reason of his long absence from the national capital, and will a tale unfold that will not only vindicate his own course, but create a national sensation in the nature of charges that he will make, and the high standing of the statesmen whom he will involve. It is said that this story has been confided to the care of a trusted few, but the secrecy which the Senator maintains has been enjoyed upon those whom he has favored as confidants. Whatever the conspiracy that the gentleman from Florida may unfold when in his judgment the fullness of time may be reached, he now declines absolutely and positively to be interviewed upon the subject or any phase of the same. He will give no information either by denial, admission, or intimation."

At Ellsworth, McLean County, Ill., a band of thirty-eight men marched to the "gallon house" of A. J. McGrevey and asked him to close up his saloon and leave the place. This he refused to do, when they charged on the place. McGrevey met them at the door with a hatchet, but was promptly knocked down by George Whittaker. The women then raided the place, rolled out all the liquors and spilled them in the mud. The women declare that they will clear out all the gallon houses that may come there. On Sunday last a young man entered the engine-room of the Chicago Water Works and began looking around. No particular attention was paid to him, as a great many persons visit the place every day. He seemed much impressed with the working of the machinery, and wandered from one part of the room to another. An hour later one of the engineers was making his rounds and was horrified to see pieces of flesh and bone on the fly wheel of one of the largest engines. Closer investigation disclosed the mutilated remains of the young man whirling around on the crank of the engine. He was crushed beyond all semblance to a human being, and his clothing was torn to shreds. It was a case of suicide. Joseph W. Bingham, a journalist well known throughout the West, killed himself with a razor at the residence of his father, at Indianapolis. He had long suffered from insomnia.

### THE SOUTH.

MOBILE dispatches give some details of the burning of the steamer Gardner, on the Tombigbee River, by which twenty human lives were sacrificed:

The fire was discovered in a bale of cotton by Capt. Stone. A negro deck hand, in throwing water on the burning bale, set his clothes afire. Panicked, he ran from place to place setting fire to cotton bales, and in a few moments the boat was in flames. She was in midstream and in motion. The pilots were driven from the wheel, and the crew and passengers jumped overboard. It is not thought that more than one or two were burned. Capt. Stone saved himself by swimming ashore. The steamer Tally was behind the Gardner waiting to pass. As soon as the flames broke out the Tally lowered her boats and threw overboard bales, seed sacks, and planks to help the people who were jumping from the Gardner. The heat was so intense that the Tally did not dare to go near, but her boats picked up a number of people. When the fire broke out the Gardner was ordered to be run ashore. She backed, and bells were rung for going ahead, but the engines were driven from their post by the flames, and the boat drifted into the woods on the opposite side from the place where there was a practicable landing. Pilot W. H. Wilson remained in the pilot house until he found that his signals were not obeyed and that the flames were licking the side of the pilot house, when he fled for his life. He is much praised for his heroism. The cabin-boy of the Tally, named Barber, colored, performed heroic deeds, saving five lives by swimming ashore with those in the water. The screams of those on the boat were heartrending. Mrs. W. T. Rembert threw one child into the water, her husband taking the other two. Then she jumped in. All but her husband were lost.

BEULAH MAY MOORE, aged 17, shot and killed Henry Allen, aged 50, at Memphis, Tenn., sending five bullets into his body. Miss Moore's father emptied the contents of a double-barreled shot gun into Allen's body as he lay writhing in death. The young woman, who will soon become a mother, alleges that Moore outraged her last June.

The steamer W. H. Gardner was burned on the Tombigbee River, near Gainesville, Ala. Twenty persons lost their lives.

In the Ohio River, near Madison, Ind., a tow boat ran down a skiff containing seven colored people—Harry Gross, his three sons and two daughters, and a young

man named Brown. The skiff and its occupants were swept under the entire fleet of barges and six of them lost their lives. Paul King, cashier of a National Bank at Cynthiana, Ky., killed himself with a revolver on account of bad health.

### WASHINGTON.

THE following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$ 250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,780,130
Bonds at 3 per cent.	62,654,230
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	184,350
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512

Principal.....\$1,119,251,192  
Interest.....10,692,381

Total.....\$1,129,943,573  
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal.....\$ 6,530,845	
Interest.....200,365	

Total.....\$ 6,732,210

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$ 346,738,341
Certificates of deposit.	8,180,000
Gold certificates.	99,958,365
Silver certificates.	121,130,755

Fractional currency (less \$8,375,991 estimated as lost or destroyed). 6,950,561

Principal.....\$ 582,958,024

Total.....\$1,708,740,011  
Interest.....10,903,946

Total.....\$1,719,633,977

Less cash items available for redemption of the debt.....\$263,452,976

Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes.....100,000,000

Total.....\$399,452,976

Total debt, less available cash items.....\$1,350,181,031

Net cash in the Treasury.....19,118,975

Debt, less cash in Treasury, March 1, 1887.....\$1,331,032,026

Debt, less cash in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1887.....1,332,468,838

Decrease of debt during the month.....\$ 1,436,792

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1886.....\$5,104,337

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.....99,958,365

Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....121,130,755

United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.....8,180,000

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.....17,424,792

Cash held for bonds called not matured and balance of interest.....22,755,549

Fractional currency.....3,515

Total available.....\$269,452,976

Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.....\$ 100,000,000

Unavailable for reduction of the debt.....

Fractional silver coin.....26,492,472

Minor coin.....113,743

Total.....\$ 26,595,714

Certificates held as cash.....29,972,577

Net cash balance on hand.....19,118,975

Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account.....\$ 445,170,242

THE failure of the deficiency bill will cause inconvenience to a greater number of persons than the failure of any other bill would have done except the legislative, executive, and judicial bill. There are few bureaus of the Government that will suffer very seriously by the failure of the bill, but most of them will be inconvenienced and delayed. The Navy Department is left short of money for work on the Chicago and Boston, and it is not quite certain whether the department can go on with the work of arming these vessels. Thirty-five of forty employees at the Capitol have been summarily dismissed because there will be no money to pay them.

### POLITICAL.

THE lower house of the Indiana Legislature adopted a memorial to the United States Senate against the seating of David Turpie as a Senator from Indiana. The memorial reviews the proceedings by which Turpie was elected, charging particularly that three persons voted for him who had no right to do so. The Democrats vigorously protested against the adoption of the memorial, and one member in a bitter speech alluded to the Republicans as "the fifty-six cowards on the other side," to which a Republican Representative responded "You are a liar."

THE Prohibition and Reform party of Kentucky held a State convention in Louisville and nominated a full ticket for State officers. Over four hundred delegates, representing fifty-seven counties in the State, were present. A strong platform was adopted, denouncing the liquor trade, vote buying and selling, and convict labor. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Judge F. T. Fox; Lieutenant-Governor, W. L. Gordon; Auditor, Dr. A. T. Henderson; Treasurer, R. K. Dym; Register of the Land Office, James T. Barber; Attorney-General, Josiah T. Harris; Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. W. Stevenson.

THE Minnesota Legislature has adjourned sine die. The Senate of Michigan has passed a bill to require a civil license for marriages, intending to shut out elopers from the borders of Indiana and Ohio.

THE Nebraska Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$75,000 for a hospital for incurable insane persons at Hastings, where 160 acres of land are to be donated.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

BRADSTREET'S, in a review of the strikes of the first two months of the year, says: In January, 1887, there have been reported ninety-two strikes and lockouts, involving over 73,300 employees, as compared with nineteen strikes and 47,200 employees during January, 1886. Of the former, eight-eighth strikes, involving 63,300 employees, were concluded by Feb. 28; while four strikes, involving 10,000 men, were still open. Of the 10,000, about 8,000 are New England boot and shoe factory hands, locked out as a protest against Knights of Labor dictation as to shop management. The number of shoe operatives locked out or on strike Feb. 1, 1887, was approximately 8,400; on March 1, 1887, 5,900. The number out in various small strikes is about 900, as against 400 Feb. 1. The total number of successful strikes of the January list, including compromises as successes, was 31 out of 88 ended by March 1, involving 18,173 employees. As January strikes of 63,300 employees are ended, this shows that about 30 per cent. of the employees have thus far been successful. The prospect, however, is for a smaller percentage of successes after the termination of the boot and shoe lockout. The totals of failures are

57 strikes and 45,128 employees—about 70 per cent. In January, 1886, 9 strikes, with 23,300 strikers, were successful—nearly one-half—while 10 strikes, with 23,900 strikers, were failures. In February, 1887, there were 74 strikes and 26,000 strikers, as compared with but 5 strikes and 10,700 strikers in February, 1886. By the close of the month 57 strikes, involving 20,000 strikers, had ended, and 23 strikes, with 6,000 strikers, remained unsettled. Of the 51 strikes with 20,000 strikers ended, 12 strikes and 5,350 strikers had been successful—a little over 20 per cent.; while 39 strikes, with 14,650 strikers—nearly 80 per cent.—had been failures. In February, 1886, all the strikes were failures.

SALT is now sold in Michigan for fifty-one cents per barrel, the lowest price since 1866. A company is being formed at Superior, Wisconsin, to produce fuel from crude peat, of a density equal to Illinois coal.

### THE RAILWAYS.

THERE is some gossip in regard to an alliance between Jay Gould and Austin Corbin for joint control of the Reading and Jersey Central Roads, as the first step toward the extension of the Southwestern system to New York.

THE greatest puzzle in the interstate commerce law is the clause exempting from its operations mileage, excursion, and commutation tickets. The General Passenger agents recommend a uniform rate of 2 1/2 cents for mileage tickets.

JAY GOULD is stated to have acquired the controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, and after the next annual meeting, at which he will have a majority representation, the Frisco will be a full-fledged member of the Missouri Pacific system, and will be operated throughout by Missouri Pacific officials. A cylindrical tunnel with a diameter of six feet is being bored under the St. Clair River at Port Huron, as a test for a Grand Trunk railway connection. The Minnesota and Northwestern Road has withdrawn from the freight pool on account of dissatisfaction with the percentages awarded it.

### GENERAL.

THE death-roll of the Forty-ninth Congress was an extraordinary one, comprising the unprecedented number of thirteen names in the House and Senate. Reports are current at Ottawa, Ont., that the Canadian Pacific Road will ask another large grant (\$10,000,000) from the Government; that it is not paying expenses, and that ultimately it will be thrown on the hands of the Government.

RECENT deaths: Mrs. Jane Washington Thornton Beck, wife of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, died at her residence in Washington last week, the result of a cold contracted while out riding in an open carriage. The remains were taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment. Mrs. Beck was born in Auburn, Va., October 9, 1835, and was the grandniece and nearest living descendant of George Washington. She married Senator Beck in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3, 1848. A cable dispatch announces the death of Mr. G. Harris Heap, the United States Consul General at Constantinople. Commodore E. P. Lull, of the United States Navy, died at the Pensacola naval station. William Coke, one of the seven men who organized the Knights of Labor, passed away at Philadelphia, aged 63 years. Tracy Titus, the well-known theatrical manager, and husband of the late Alice Oates, died near Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Ruth H. Harmon, mother of Mrs. Folsom, and grandmother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, expired at Jackson, Mich., where she had been living for the last ten years with her son, M. Harmon. She was born in 1809, and was married in 1836. Lieut. Col. R. N. Scott, chief of the publication office of war records, died at Washington. Charles J. Peterson, author and publisher, died in Philadelphia.

### FOREIGN.

THE London Standard declares that the proceedings of the British Parliament are becoming a public scandal. The Suez Canal is now lighted the whole length by electricity, and a steamer has made the passage in fifteen hours. At the opening session of the new German Reichstag 250 members were present. In his speech from the throne the Emperor said: "The foreign relations of the Government are the same as when the last Reichstag was opened. If the present Reichstag, without hesitation or division, gives unanimous expression to the resolve that the nation will put forth its full strength in full panoply now and at all times against any attack upon our frontiers, such resolution, even before carried out, will materially strengthen the guarantees of peace and remove the doubts which late parliamentary debates may have inspired." The same internal bills that were submitted to the previous Reichstag will again be offered.

THE troubles in Bulgaria, which, it is alleged, have been fomented by agents of the Czar, may possibly lead to the outbreak which has been almost daily anticipated for months. While the English have been looking upon Alexander of Battenberg as a young Napoleon who wanted to found a dynasty in Bulgaria he has been giving assurances to Germany that he would not under any circumstances return to Germany or be drawn into a position hostile to Russia. It is asserted as an absolute fact that Italy has concluded a treaty with Germany and Austria, which, however, does not bind her to offensive operations unless either of her allies is in a precarious state. She is to attack France in the event of the latter making war upon Germany in concert with Russia, and is to help Austria with her fleet in case of a serious Russian conflict. In return she is to get at least Trentino, and, if a general war ensues, Corsica, Nice, and Savoy. The events of the last week or two have conspired to put Roumania into a position of open antagonism to Russia, and it seems clearer now than before that Turkey must from the start throw herself into the field against Russia. Nine of the Rastchuk rebels have been sentenced to death. A crowd cheered the sentences and threatened to lynch the prisoners if the sentence was not carried out. The Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, vacated by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has been accepted by the Right Hon. Arthur W. Ralfour, a nephew of Lord Salisbury. One hundred and forty-four miners were killed by an explosion of fire damp in a mine at Mons, Belgium.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE President has appointed John B. Sackett postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y. Presidential postmasters have been appointed as follows: John McGonigle, San Buenaventura, Cal.; vice Mrs. Jennie Goodwin, resigned; James L. Scott, Mattoon, Ill.; vice John Cunningham, resigned; George Procasar, Rockport, Ind.; vice Lyman S. Gilkey, commission expired; Susan K. Burch, Georgetown, Ky.; vice Milton Burch, deceased; Chas. E. Kinder, Miamisburg, Ohio; vice Henry Bolkin, commission expired; Edward J. Wood, McMinnville, Tenn.; vice Richard Kennedy, removed. The following reappointments as Presidential Postmasters have been made, the Senate having failed to act on the original nominations: William T. Kirk, Atlanta, Ill.; William F. White, Barry, Ill.; Samuel P. Tufts, Centralia, Ill.; Agnes Ross, Ravenswood, Ill.; Joel H. Johnson, Woodstock, Ill.; John F. Baker, Ellsworth, Kan.; A. M. McPherson, Galena, Kan.; Robert A. A. Pilcher, Olathe, Kan.; James P. Carleton, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Richard Burke, What Cheer, Iowa; Maria S. Howlett, Jonesville, Mich.; Fred Puhler, Ada, Minn.; Gustav Dangelesen, B. lueve, Ohio; George Perritte, Cannonsburg, Pa.; George W. Dickey, Houtsdale, Pa.; Cyrus A. Eaton, Mifflinburg, Pa.; George W. Lewis, Black River Falls, Wis. The session of the Indiana Legislature expired by limitation on the 7th inst., and both branches adjourned. The appropriation bills were not passed, but this failure will not seriously affect the routine business of the State, for the reason that it is provided that when the general appropriation bill fails of passage the appropriations made by the preceding Legislature shall be continued. Nearly all the important legislation of the session has failed. Gov. Gray says that he will not call an extra session.

A VOTE taken in a joint Republican legislative caucus at Albany, N. Y., on the subject of high liquor license resulted: For high license, 54; against, 4. W. H. Aker, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, was arrested at Denver, on a charge of attempted bribery. There are now before the House bills to regulate irrigating ditch companies, pawnbrokers, and a high license bill. It is alleged that Aker offered to give a member \$100 if he would cast a vote against these measures. It is also charged that Aker is only one member of a combination of seven formed to defeat these bills, the other six being members of the House and Senate.

COLONEL HUNTER, ex-President of the National Cattle Growers' Association, says the reported losses of cattle by cold on the ranges are greatly exaggerated. The Governor of Iowa has issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle from Illinois except under stringent regulations. Wheat has advanced 5 cents per cental at San Francisco. The amount in the State for export does not exceed 3,000,000 bushels. Chicago elevators and vessels contain 12,928,165 bushels of wheat, 7,914,233 bushels of corn, 1,051,333 bushels of oats, 160,889 bushels of rye, and 205,746 bushels of barley; total, 22,260,366 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,342,678 bushels a year ago.

GENERAL MAHONE declares himself as unalterably opposed to the repudiation of one cent of the just indebtedness of Virginia, and hopes to see the amount ascertained by the employment of outside financiers. Alex. Crawford, who killed a prominent merchant at Winona, Miss., was taken from jail and hanged from a railroad trestle. ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the redemption of trade dollars at all the Sub-Treasuries. The Federal Supreme Court has rendered a decision in a case brought from Tennessee, which involves the right of one State or municipality to impose a license tax on drummers or traveling salesmen from another State seeking to sell goods by sample or otherwise. The decision is that such taxation is an interference with interstate commerce, and is, therefore, unconstitutional.

THE New York Produce Exchange has decided that a car-load of oats should contain 1,000 bushels, instead of 950, as heretofore.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	91 @ 91 1/4
No. 2 Red.....	89 1/4 @ 90 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	49 @ 51
OATS—White.....	37 @ 42
PORK—New Mess.....	15.00 @ 15.50
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Common.....	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Good Shipping.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Flour—Extra Spring.....	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	75 1/4 @ 76 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	27 @ 28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	30 @ 31
Fine Dairy.....	23 @ 25
CHEESE—Full Cream Cheddar.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Full Cream, now.....	12 1/2 @ 13
EGGS—Fresh.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	50 @ 55
PORK—Mess.....	20.00 @ 20.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	74 @ 75
CORN—No. 3.....	38 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	35 @ 36 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	56 1/2 @ 57
PORK—Mess.....	19.00 @ 19.50
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	82 @ 83 1/2
CORN—Cash.....	40 @ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 30 1/2
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP.....	5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	81 1/4 @ 82 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	39 @ 39 1/2
OATS—White.....	32 @ 33
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	79 @ 80
CORN—Mixed.....	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 2.....	33 @ 35
PORK—Mess.....	18.25 @ 18.75
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	82 1/4 @ 83 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
PORK—Mess.....	16.75 @ 17.25
LIVE HOGS.....	5.25 @ 6.00
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	43 1/4 @ 44 1/4
CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 4.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 6.00
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	80 @ 81
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 37
OATS.....	28 @ 29
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	4.75 @ 5.00
Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS.....	5.75 @ 6.25
SHEEP.....	4.50 @ 5.25

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A House bill forfeiting certain lands granted to the State of Michigan for a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line passed the Senate on the 1st inst. The Senate passed fifty-seven private pension bills in twenty-five minutes, as also bills to convey to the city of Aurora, Ill., a small island in Fox River; to authorize the bridging of the Missouri River; to annex a portion of Idaho to Washington Territory; and to give right of way through Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Road. The Senate ordered the preparation of an index to its secret journal for the fifty years from 1829 to 1879. The injunction of secrecy will probably be removed next autumn. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was adopted by both houses. It appropriates nearly \$10,000,000. The House of Representatives passed the Mexican pension appropriation of \$2,300,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year, and \$4,000,000 for next year. The legislative and deficiency appropriation bills were passed under suspension of the rules. At the event pension bills were passed for bridging the Missouri at Omaha and Kansas City, and the Mississippi at Keokuk.

THE Senate passed the naval appropriation bill on the 2d inst., with an amendment providing for six protected steel cruisers and for the purchase of Ericsson's Destroyer. In executive session Public Printer Beaudet's bill was confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 37 to 19. The report of the Committee on Printing recommended his rejection because he did not answer to the requirements of the law, which stipulates that the incumbent of this office shall be a practical printer, which, technically speaking, Mr. Beaudet is not, having never learned the trade. He gained what knowledge he has of the printer's art while editor of a newspaper and proprietor of a job office. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Miller, of New York, defended Beaudet, and argued that having proved himself a competent man during six months of trial he should not be rejected upon a technicality, which appeared to be the opinion of the Senate, for twenty Republicans voted in his favor. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia reported adversely upon the nomination of James M. Trotter to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The nomination of Lieut. Greely to be Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer was reported favorably. The House of Representatives received from its amendments to the Senate ratification fisheries bill and the Pacific railroad investigation resolutions. The Committee on Ways and Means made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of sufferers by fire at Eastport, Me.

SENATOR HOAR made a bitter attack on Speaker Carlisle, in the Senate on the 3d inst. He stated that by holding back the appropriation bills both the Senate and House were compelled in the closing hours of the session to submit to the dictation of three or four members of the House Committee on Appropriations. He also complained that the Speaker had recently refused to recognize a member desiring to make a motion of which the Chair disapproved. The Kentucky Senators rose and defended Speaker Carlisle from the charges. The Senate passed bills for public buildings at Dayton, Sioux City, Lafayette, and Lynn over vetoes by the President, and the House bill appropriating \$6,000,000 to pay pensions to Mexican veterans. The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Chauncey B. Schultz, of Missouri, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.; also the Indian Registers of Land Offices: At Concordia, Kan., Samuel Demers; Deadwood, D. T., John R. Whiteside; Blackfoot, Idaho, Frank W. Bean. The President approved the act authorizing the President to defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in the British Dominions of North America; also the Indian appropriation bill; the act to establish an agricultural experiment station in connection with the colleges established under the act of July 2, 1892; and the act relating to the division of the State of Illinois into judicial districts and to provide for holding terms of court of the Northern District at Decatur. The House of Representatives passed Senate bills to repeal the tenure of office act; to accept the Higwood tract from the Commercial Club of Chicago; to appropriate \$35,000 for the purchase of a postoffice site at San Francisco; an attempt to pass the Senate bill pensioning Mrs. Logan was defeated. The bill admitting free of duty articles tendered for the Minneapolis exposition, and the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Grand Tower, Ill., were passed. Chairman Curtin, of the select committee created by the House of Representatives to inquire into the cause and extent of Western railroad strikes, submitted the report of that committee. By far the larger part of the report is devoted to a history of the origin and progress of the Missouri Pacific strike, and a recapitulation of the testimony taken by the committee.

CONGRESS adjourned sine die at noon on Friday, March 4. Among the appropriations of national importance that failed during the closing hours were the following: The deficiency, the District of Columbia, and the fortification bills. The river and harbor appropriation bill, including the Hennepin Canal, failed because of the failure of the President to sign it before the adjournment. The anti-politically bill became a law without the President's signature, thus having elapsed after its passage before the final adjournment of Congress. The failure of the deficiency bill is likely to embarrass the postal service, as it contained provisions for supplying pressing demands for postal-cards, stamps, and other items. The legal machinery of the Government will also be materially deranged during the remainder of the fiscal year, as no money will be available for jurors, witnesses, or marshals' fees, and many prisoners cannot be tried for months to come. A number of soldiers' claims, aggregating \$700,000, which had been certified by the Treasury, will fall also of settlement. Navy department officials say the failure of the bill will cause the stopping of all work on the new cruisers Boston and Chicago. It is expected that the Atlanta can be completed, as but little remains to be done on her. The Senate in executive session confirmed James W. Trotter to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and Captain Greely to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier General. A Washington special thus describes the closing scenes in the House: "All night long the conference committees were wrestling over the contested portions of the appropriations, and the two houses were necessarily kept in session to await reports thereon and take final action. It was the most tedious and uninteresting all-night session, and after midnight, when the galleries had been emptied of the crowd, at least one-half of the members went to their lodgings or to committee-rooms and convenient resting-places to sleep. A quorum was not present at any time after that hour, but the forms of legislation were kept up, and a number of bills were passed. The shouting and rushing for a chance to get bills before the House for action was kept up at intervals, but did not disturb members sleeping in various parts of the hall. Wide-awake and tireless fellows unbent their dignity, played pranks upon each other, and resorted to other boyish means of whiling away the time. During the night the announcement of an agreement upon the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill brightened the prospect so that the division of a brief debate on a proposition to give clerks to Representatives as well as Senators was indulged in. Meanwhile the portions of the bill that had been in dispute were being enrolled, and the bill was ready for the President in good time. A Washington special from against the mail subsidy, and so the Senate receded and the postoffice appropriation was saved. The conferees on the fortifications bill did not agree, but had so far reconciled



## BEECHER AT REST.

The Sufferings of the Eminent Brooklyn Minister Ended by Death.

A Sketch of the Deceased's Career as Pastor, Author, and Lecturer.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was stricken with apoplexy at his home in Brooklyn on Saturday, March 5, and lingered until the following Tuesday, when death relieved him of his sufferings. During these three days the great preacher lay in a comatose condition, surrounded by the members of his family and physicians. His faithful wife was by his bedside almost continuously from the hour he was stricken by the fatal



illness. Dr. Searle made the following statement in regard to the distinguished divine's last hours:

"Mr. Beecher began to fail decidedly at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. His respiration was rapid. At 4 o'clock the family was summoned. Death came slowly and stealthily. His respirations gradually became faster and faster until they reached sixty a minute. His pulse was variable and often reached 140. He still remained in the same condition except as to breathing, his eyes closed, and he was entirely unconscious. The motions of the right arm became less frequent, and were finally stopped almost entirely. About 9 o'clock in the morning we could detect the first symptoms of immediate death. His pulse ran up still higher, flickered, and fluctuated until 9:28, two minutes before his death. His pulse ceased almost entirely at the wrist, being so faint that it could hardly be detected, and then stopped altogether. There was a rattle in his throat, painful to those around him, but unfelt by him owing to the failure of the nerve center of the respiratory organs, together with the failure of the heart's action. His death was very easy, as painless if not as pleasant as death from suffocation or by drowning is said to be."

The Death-bed Scene.  
(New York telegram.)

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning surrounded by all the members of his family except those for whom distance or sickness made it impossible to reach his bedside. S. V. White and E. A. Seaborn of Plymouth Church and Maj. J. B. Pond were also present when death's summons came. The family had been summoned to the death bed early in the morning by Dr. Searle, who detected the signs of rapidly approaching dissolution. At about 8 a. m. Mr. S. V. White announced to those gathered before the house that the end was very near, and even then the sobs of the sorrowing family could be heard all through the house. At 9:30 o'clock Dr. Searle, who had been holding one of Mr. Beecher's hands, said: "Mr. Beecher is no more; he is dead."

It is difficult to describe the scene at this moment. Notwithstanding the fact that his death was looked for, that it had been expected hourly, it seemed to come with such crushing force that the family were completely prostrated with grief. They could not bring themselves to the sad realization that the kindly voice of the husband, father, and grandfather was forever hushed in death, and that they had only the remembrance of his kind admonitions. Mrs. Beecher, who had borne up so bravely from the first, and who had watched so constantly at the bedside of her dying husband, was utterly broken down, and when supported by her son Harry, as she tottered from the room, looked as if it would not be long before she would follow her beloved husband.

Brooklyn City in Mourning.

The news of Mr. Beecher's death spread very quickly to all parts of the city. Even those who did not always concur with Mr. Beecher in his views had no hesitation in expressing their deep regret at his death. As a mark of respect to his memory the flags on all the public buildings were placed at half-mast and Mayor Whitney had the City Hall bell tolled. Flags were hung at half-mast on the Postoffice, at the navy-yard, and on the towers of the Brooklyn bridge, and many private citizens expressed sorrow in the same way.

The House of Sorrow.

No crape was hung on the door of Mr. Beecher's late home to announce that the great orator was no more. Mr. Beecher had always expressed a dislike of this custom and of the gloom associated with crape in the presence of death. Instead a magnificent wreath of white and red roses and lilies of the valley tied with white satin was hung at the left side of the doorway. Many telegrams of condolence were received by the stricken family, among them the following:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.  
"Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher:

"Accept my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your bereavement, with the hope that comfort may be vouchsafed from the heavenly source you know so well.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Sketch of His Life.

It is half a century ago since Henry Ward Beecher, then boyish-looking and aged 24 years, preached his first sermon, and his maiden effort was delivered before an extremely orthodox congregation of Presbyterians in a little white frame church at Lawrenceburg, Ind. It is probable that from the first he gave great promise, for, after remaining in Lawrenceburg for only two years, we find him promoted in 1839 to

a much better position in Indianapolis, where he remained several years, and where he first attracted national attention. His Presbyterian beliefs seem to have gradually become weaker during this time, and in 1847, his Indianapolis congregation becoming convinced that he was wandering into forbidden paths and inclined to overturn well-established dogmas, it became necessary that he should find another and more liberal flock. Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn wanted a pastor, and Mr. Beecher was taken on trial. He pleased the congregation so well that he was soon installed as regular pastor, and from that day to this he and Plymouth Church have been so closely identified with each other that it is impossible almost to think of a time when he was not the regular occupant of its pulpit.

Mr. Beecher came from one of the most remarkable and most talented American families—the same family which has given us Charles and Edward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. He was the fourth son of the eminent Dr. Lyman Beecher, and received most of his theological training at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, O., under his father's eye. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and after attending some public Latin schools entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated. It cannot be said that he had the educational advantages of his eldest brother, nor of Charles, who was born two years later, but what he lost in education was more than compensated for by his natural ability and his energy as a student. At any rate he entered the ministry the most scholarly man of the three, and from the very first sermon preached by him before the Congregationalists of Brooklyn to the day of his death he made his power felt, not only in the church to which he became attached, but his ideas exerted a wonderful influence upon all other denominations. Mr. Beecher's fame became familiar throughout the length and breadth of the land in a short time, and the Plymouth Church, which soon became known as "Beecher's church," was enlarged to accommodate the tremendous crowds which gathered to hear the eloquent preacher. He spoke on all topics of current or national interest; he attacked abuses and criticized politicians; he opened up his battery of satire upon the institution of slavery, and denounced the American Government for not wiping out the great stain upon the nation; took hold of the abolition movement, and invited the slaves of the South to strike for liberty, declaring that every one of them who entered New York would be protected; ridiculed the slave party in Congress; called the slave-owners vulgar traders in human flesh, and, in a word, did everything within his power to bring down odium upon the South, and to raise the feeling in the North to such a pitch that a clash would be inevitable between the two sections and the slave question finally settled forever. He had no doubt as to the ability of the North to bring the South to terms, and he looked forward to the inevitable struggle with confidence. Beecher's name became famous among the abolitionists and obnoxious among the slaveholders. He was admired by half the country and thoroughly hated by the other half. But enemies as well as friends thronged to hear him, and although the Plymouth Church had seating capacity for 3,000 persons the aisles were often filled, and hundreds of people stood up in nave and galleries during the delivery of what may be appropriately termed his great religious-political lectures. During the years of excitement which preceded the Southern rebellion, and during the rebellion itself, he maintained that slavery must be abolished at any cost. When the war broke out he did perhaps as much as any other man in the country to inspire the people with patriotism and enthusiasm, and his discourses always contained more politics than religion.

After the war he settled down more closely to the discussion of purely religious topics, but now and then he departed from the well-worn scriptural paths, and launched off into politics, political and social economy, questions of international law and trade, and, in short, there was scarcely a topic before the public upon which he did not give his views, whether it concerned the local government of Brooklyn or the claims of the United States against Great Britain.

Mr. Beecher had for a number of years been a regular contributor to the columns of religious and family newspapers, and out of one of these connections a scandal arose in 1874 which greatly impaired his influence and for a time threatened to destroy it entirely.

Mr. Beecher was a prolific and always an interesting and instructive writer. He began by contributing to the Cincinnati Journal, a religious weekly, of which he afterward became editor. He was a constant contributor to the Independent from the date of its establishment in 1858, and from 1861 to 1863 he was its chief editor. He wrote also for the Farmer and Gardener, and contributed to other agricultural newspapers, farming being one of his numerous hobbies. For a number of years he edited and was part proprietor of the Christian Union, which, under his management, became a valuable property, and he contributed weekly sketches and a novel to Mr. Bonner's New York Ledger. His principal published works are: "Lectures to Young Men," "Life Thoughts," "Sermons on Liberty and War," "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes," "Royal Truths," "Eyes and Ears," "Star Papers," "Norwood, a Novel," and a large number of volumes of "Plymouth Sermons." His greatest and most pretentious undertaking was a life of Christ, which was never completed according to contract, and which resulted in a large amount of litigation between himself, his publishers and their successors.

The changes which have come over Mr. Beecher's theological views during the last ten years are so fresh in the minds of the people that it is not necessary to particularize them here. It is enough to say that he has been at times on the very verge of infidelity and at times in the very core of orthodoxy. His congregation was not a particular one respecting questions of religion. It cared more for the man than the doctrines which he preached. It was a sensational congregation, and it admired him because he satisfied its demands for something at once unique, sensational, and interesting. They are few who can call his doctrines sound, and there are many who will pronounce his teachings pernicious, but he was always assured, no matter how radical or how liberal his views might be, of the support of that portion of the American people who have no settled opinions of their own about religion or a future state. He became popular with a large class by denying the existence of a hell and making the sinners of his congrega-

tion feel as comfortable as possible for the time being.

Mr. Beecher visited Europe thrice, but has never traveled extensively abroad. As a lecturer he was very successful, and accumulated a large fortune in this way alone. He was a man of fine appearance in early life, but of late years he became rather corpulent and lost considerable of that sprightliness which his congregation so much admired.

Anecdotes and Incidents.

Ex-Postmaster General Horatio King of Washington, among other reminiscences of Mr. Beecher, tells the following: "He was a wonderful man, charming in his social relations, and always an interesting and delightful companion. Mr. Beecher stopped here once in my house when he was in this city for a day or two. I remember that he sat at my desk and wrote an article for the Ledger. When he sat down he took an old shawl of mine and wrapped it about his feet and legs, saying he could not write unless his legs were warm. Some physician speaks of his doing this lately, and noted it as a sign that he was breaking. It was twelve or fifteen years ago that he was at my house and he was then in vigorous health. Years before that, before I knew him personally, I met him on a train between Portland and Boston, and he then had his feet thrust into a seal-skin bag made for the purpose. That seemed to have been a habit of his. His Friday evening talks—informal talks—to the Plymouth Church people on all sorts of topics were especially interesting. Yes, it was wonderful the great amount of work he did, writing and speaking. Some believed it was inspiration. He should have stopped and taken a rest. What has killed him, in my opinion, is 'The Life of Christ.' He should not have undertaken it; it was too great a task."

In Mr. King's collection of autographs is an interesting scrap from Mr. Beecher's pen illustrating his manner of work. To it is attached a ticket to the platform at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the occasion of the address of Mr. Beecher on "Issues of the Canvass," Friday evening, Oct. 9, 1868. The scrap of writing contains the headings made by Mr. Beecher for his address. They are written in a bold hand, apparently with a quill pen, and many of the words are underscored. The headings are as follows:

First—Origin of party—historic logic of our history and principles.

Second—What has it done to deserve well of the people?

Third—What charges are brought against it? (1) Not restoring the Union—delaying for party reasons. (2) Oppressive taxes. (3) It is refreshing to hear May Hoffman express his conscience on extravagance in public money.

Fourth—By whom are they accused? Who is it that proposes to take their places and finish the work of liberty? (1) Their relation to every event and step gained by the war. (2) Their proposed remedy—overturn all that Congress has done; reverse legislation; throw down State enactments; send back Senators and Representatives; remand Southern States to turmoil and confusion.

Upon the platform Mr. Beecher with these few notes, under the inspiration of the moment, delivered a splendid address, talking two hours or more.

His Desire Was to Continue Preaching.

(Bismarck (Dak.) special.)

When Henry Ward Beecher stopped here on his Northwestern lecture tour three years ago he said in one interview in answer to the question as to when he intended retiring from the pulpit and the lecture field: "I intend to preach for fifteen years, for I believe that a retirement from active work would hasten death." He further stated that in his opinion if his father had not retired when he did he would have lived fifteen years longer. When here Mr. Beecher was accompanied by J. B. Pond, the business manager of the tour, and Pond told many interesting stories of the pranks and evidences of youthful humor of the great divine. Among other things he gave a representative of a Bismarck paper a note written by Mr. Beecher while in Jamestown. Mr. Beecher had been annoyed along his journey by invitations and demands for him to preach, and going into Pond's room at the hotel in Jamestown he wrote the following:

"DEAR SIR—You ask me to preach for you. I am a lecturer, not a preacher; you have barked up the wrong tree. I'll be d—d before I shall preach for you.

"J. B. POND."

The note was written by Mr. Beecher and left on Mr. Pond's table.

Extinction of Wild Animals.

It is stated that the quagga, the beautiful wild striped ass of South Africa, has ceased to exist. The boot-makers of London and New York wanted his skin for a particular kind of sportsman's boot, and he consequently passed away out of zoology. There may be a few left on the highest and wildest plateaus, but the Boers, tempted by the high prices, have extirpated the herds which only ten years ago existed in South Africa. That will be the fate of the elephant, too, and possibly of the crocodile. It takes whole provinces to supply ivory for one advertising firm in Oxford street. The price is fourfold the price of a quarter of a century ago, and the beasts are hunted with a persistency which in no long time must be fatal.

The Indian Government is making efforts to protect the Asiatic breed, but they will all be futile. Animals which when dead are exceedingly valuable contract a habit of dying, and laws establishing close time are powerless when it is worth while to run the risk of breaking them. The crocodile's skin is used by smokers and purse-makers, and so he will disappear. Whatever Europe wants Europe will have, and if the fashion of turning tigers' claws into brooches had developed and spread to America tigers would have perished. There will soon not be a bird of paradise on earth, and the ostrich has only been saved by private breeders. Man will not wait for the cooling of the world to consume everything in it, from teak trees to humming-birds, and a century or two hence will find himself perplexed by a planet in which there is nothing except what he makes. He is a poor sort of a creator.

The present style of ladies' hats is so tall that it is said they are felt on high.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislature resumed its sessions on the evening of Feb. 28, after a three days' rest. The business was chiefly confined to the reception of petitions. In the Senate, the House bill previously passed reincorporating Eaton Rapids was reconsidered and referred back to the Committee on Cities and Villages. In the House an effort was made by Mr. Hoeford under a suspension of the rules to take up and pass the bill to organize trotting associations in the interest of the improvement of the breed of horses and the American trotting turf. The tenor of the bill was not correctly understood nor the reason for such speedy action, consequently the measure failed of a sufficient support to carry it. The vote by which it was lost was reconsidered and the bill was laid upon the table.

The Senate proceedings on the 1st inst. were devoid of public interest, most of the session being occupied in committee of the whole. The House passed bills to amend the act relative to partition fences; to amend an act establishing a recorder's court in Kalamazoo; each party now having six challenges in jury trials; to divide the township of Breen, Menominee County, into election districts; bill to remove the interests of the American trotting turf, and to reincorporate the villages of St. Louis, in Gratiot County, and Grandville, in Kent County.

SENATOR POST rose to a question of privilege in the Senate, on the 2d inst., and asked that the following item, published in the St. Louis (Mich.) Leader of Feb. 24, be read: "We wonder if you could do anything to do with the action of Senator Post, in the matter of transferring two sections of Pine River Township to Acadia Township? To the uninitiated it would look so." He then stated that the paper was published by an employee of the Senate, Edwin S. Hoskins, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the report as to the truth or falsity of the insinuation contained in the item, and also to report upon the right or privilege of an employee of the Senate to impugn the motives of any Senator in any action taken by him. The motion prevailed, and the following Senators were appointed: Messrs. J. W. Babcock, Giddings, and Gorman. Mr. Hoskins claims that the article was printed in his absence; that he knew nothing of it, and does not consider himself responsible. The bill to prevent the collection of notes given for seeds or grain sold at fictitious values, called the Bohemian-oat bill, passed the Senate. The Governor sent to the Senate the following names for members of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids: Michael Brown, of Big Rapids, six years, to succeed himself; James A. Crozer, of Menominee, six years, to succeed Charles Y. Osborn, of Marquette; ex-Governor R. A. Alger, of Detroit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Byron T. Pierce, of Grand Rapids, who becomes acting Manager of the Home. The House passed bills to create Board of Fire Commissioners of Bay City; to prevent the destruction of ballots used in the Detroit city election in November last; to authorize the township of Cummings, Ogemaw County, to borrow money; to reincorporate the city of Adrian; to provide for bounty for killing English sparrows; to amend the laws providing for ascertaining the annual cereal products of Michigan.

But little work was done in the Senate on the 3d inst., except in committee of the whole. The bill to amend the act providing for ascertaining the cereal products was the only one of importance passed. Senator Hubbell, Chairman of the Committee on Mines, Minerals, and Mining Interests, made a voluminous report on the mining school. It shows that there are twenty-two students in attendance in the temporary building now used, and asks for an appropriation of \$120,000 for a building and equipments. The Senate adopted the joint resolution placing the limit for Capital elevator passengers at ten. The Senate confirmed the Governor's appointments of members of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home. The House passed bills to provide for the better protection of labor debts, and to enable land owners to regain lands from railroads in certain cases. The House Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the bill relative to protection for girls, making it punishable as rape for taking indecent liberties with girls under 14 years. The Committee on State Affairs reported adversely upon the bill to abolish the State Board of Corrections and Charities. Miss Frances Willard, of Evanston, Ill., spoke to a large and appreciative audience in Representatives' hall in advocacy of the social purity bill now before the Legislature.

The following bills passed the Senate on the 4th inst.: To amend the act for the organization and locating of insane asylums; to attach certain territory to the township of Baraga, Upper Peninsula; to preserve the ballots cast at the last general election in Detroit until certain contests are settled; to incorporate the village of Port Hope, in Huron County; to provide for the performance of contracts made by deceased persons in their lifetime; to amend the act relative to the sale of real estate of minors by guardians; relative to the sale of real estate of deceased persons; and to require a license to marry and registration of the same. A resolution was passed relative to the death of ex-Congressman Edward Breitman, a former member of the Senate. The House passed bills to vacate the township of Duncan and attach it to the township of Burton, in Cheboygan County; to incorporate the village of Port Hope, in Huron County; to amend the Detroit City charter, and some other unimportant bills. Both houses adjourned to the 7th.

Reform to the Core at Beef Gap.

Up in Beef Gap, Idaho, there is a new City Marshal. He was "Onion Bill" before his election, but now they call him "Chief," and add respectfully his last name, Birdell. Here is a copy of a circular he posted in prominent places in the town and its outskirts. It has had a good effect:

NOTICE.—This is to inform all citizens of Beef Gap and strangers sojourning therein that on and after this date, Monday, November 25, 1886, it will be unlawful in this town for anybody to carouse, cuss or whoop.

On and after this date also there will be in this town

No more compelling people to drink when they don't feel like it.

No more shooting of plug hats.

No more short-card games of chance.

No more drinking of whisky out of bottles when the bars are open.

No more noisy devilry.

Any man driving or riding a horse into a public bar will be shot.

Any man or men compelling another man to dance will be shot.

Any man raking down the pot at poker without the cards to back it up will be shot dead.

Tramps, tin-horn gamblers, back-door lunchers, beggars, boneyard bummers, scappers and coffin-paint demolishers are warned away from Beef Gap.

It is the determination of the new administration to usher in an era of new reform, and all good citizens will array themselves on the side of the law. All others will be turned over to the Coroner. By the Mayor.

BILL BIRDELL, Chief.

—Arizona Star

DR. JAMES DAVIES states, in the Therapeutic Gazette, that the Druidic college of the twelfth century considered tannin the most potent of all the products of nature in producing sterility, and that tea-drinking, as practiced by the public, undoubtedly acts in the same direction.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Lansing will shortly have a railroad chapel.

—Florida strawberries are in the market at Detroit. Twenty cents each.

—A Maine man is about to open up a boot and shoe factory in Bay City.

—The car factory at Maple Rapids is turning out from 800 to 1,000 cars daily.

—Saginaw City has raised \$10,000 of the required \$30,000 to build a woolen mill.

—The railroad company is not able to supply cars enough to freight cedar railway ties from Alpena.

—The insurance agencies at Lansing have abandoned the extra charges made on premises containing gasoline stoves.

—John Goheen, of Monroe, is serving a year's sentence at Jackson for forging his mother-in-law's name as surety to a note.

—The Reed Harrow Company, of Kalamazoo, is shipping about 2,000 harrows per week, which shows that their business is not dragging.

—There are 324 postoffices in this State in the fourth class whose salary allowed is less than \$10 a quarter, and 304 where it is between \$16 and \$20 per quarter.

—A stick of timber was fished out of the bottom of the Saginaw River last week worth \$75. It had been sunk nearly twenty years at Stone Island, near Bay City.

—The St. Louis Republican claims that during the past four months merchants at that place have paid out to farmers in that vicinity the sum of \$500,000 for various kinds of products.

—The saloon-keepers in every city and village of the Upper Peninsula have organized and subscribed funds against the prohibitory amendments. The other side is also organizing, and the campaign will be lively.

—J. H. Parker, a pioneer of Lehiawee County from 1833, died lately at his home, just north of Adrian, at the age of 83 years. He was, until within a short time, a resident of Rome. His wife survives him, and they have lived together 63 years, an instance of continued married life that is rarely equalled.

—Mayor Milnes, of Coldwater, discovered a thief in the act of stealing a pound of tobacco in his store the other day, and instead of having him jailed Mr. Milnes gave him a chance to escape prosecution by confessing the deed to the Salvation Army and paying the Captain \$3 for the privilege. The offer was gladly embraced.

—The will of Dr. Edmund Rogers, brother of Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, who died at Quincy a few days ago, was probated at Detroit. After bequeathing about \$20,000 to relatives, he leaves the residue of his fortune to any six women whose husbands are drunkards. Rogers was a bachelor, and his will is unique.

—The Kalamazoo Screw Button Company is the name of a new concern just organized in Kalamazoo. The company consists of Gen. Wm. Shakespeare and Mr. H. S. Wilson, and has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a new style of button, invented by Mr. Wilson. The button, as all bachelors will be interested to learn, is fastened to the clothing without sewing.

—Much excitement has been caused at Marquette by the find of a rich body of hard hematite ore at Mt. Mesnard, the southern limit of the city, eleven feet below the surface. The vein is six feet wide, of clean ore, with well-defined walls, and many indications of a bonanza for the discoverers. It is within three-quarters of a mile of the lake, and the mine could ship directly by an incline railway. Attempts are being made to secure option on adjoining forties.

—A sensation was caused at Jackson by the discovery that a butcher, who is quite extensively engaged in the pork trade of that city, fattened his hogs on dead horses. The facts were brought to light during an examination of Loyal Fessenden for violating the health ordinance. He testified that the dead horses that were drawn from the city were hauled to the butcher to feed pigs. The Board of Health have not yet determined what they will do, but it is stated that some action will be taken in the case.

—The Methodist resort at Bay View, near Petoskey, is being extensively improved and will be nearly doubled in size by the erection of a large addition for the coming season. The hotel accommodations will also be materially increased. Iron water mains are being laid in the grounds to the extent of 20,000 feet, and nearly every lot will be simply provided with the pure unadulterated article from the springs on the neighboring hills. It is expected the coming season will be more of a success than anything yet experienced.

—Wilkins Scott was married in Adrian a year ago to Miss Carrie Howard. Both are colored. Thursday a woman arrived in town who proved to be a first wife who lives, with two children aged 7 and 11 years, at Dayton, Ohio. The result of a prolonged and stormy interview was that Scott paid wife No. 1 \$400 to go home and procure a divorce, which she at once set out to do. Scott deserted his wife a year and a half ago, and has contributed nothing since to the support of his family in Ohio, although he received \$6,800 back pension from the Government soon after he left her, and now draws \$50 per month. He is blind.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 10, 1887: Jake Boonstra, John Striker, Ben Walters, Albert Dykema.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

For the Holland City News.

It is a sad comment on the christian religion to see a prominent man in the church trying to make the Bible sanction the drinking usages of to-day, and bolstering up the nefarious rum traffic.

H. D. JORDAN.

THE Union Gospel Meetings will close this week. Much good has been accomplished. In view of the great blessings received the meeting to-night, Saturday, will be a "Jubilee Service." If "angels rejoice over one sinner that repenteth," certainly Christians should rejoice over the many that have turned to the Lord. \*

AN exchange warrants the following prescription to kill a town "deader'n a door nail," every time: Oppose every improvement. Abuse the authorities. Go to some other place to trade. Interfere in every body's business except your own. Throw every obstacle in the way of constructing good sidewalks, good roads, etc.

How many of us are longing for the balmy, genial spring time, when all nature arrays herself in a new dress of beauty, and songsters of the feathery tribe make the echoes of the forests resound with their melodious carols? And yet were we now enjoying the delights of spring and summer tide, many of us would wish again for the season of the year when the earth is robed in a coloring of white, and the music of sleighbells and merry laughter of the frolickers supplies the songs of the birds. 'Twas ever thus for poor weak human nature to wish for the impossible. It is much better to encounter the evils that are rather than fly to ills we know not of. In defiance to all rules of philosophy, however, the small boy sighs for swimming in January and skating in July.

THE establishment of new manufacturing concerns in a growing city means more than appears at first glance. It gives employment to one hundred men, that means an addition of at least four hundred to the general population who purchase goods at our stores and put a considerable amount of money weekly into channels of trade. Then from each of these families go letters and personal influences abroad, advertising the city, giving others at distant points an interest in its progress, and occasionally attracting some new citizen to add his capital and labor to its general prosperity. As the children grow up they too establish themselves here, or going elsewhere still carry with them good thoughts and good words for the city from which they came. And so a hundred fibres reach out from such establishments like rootlets from a plant, drawing nourishment from surrounding places and contributing to the prosperous results.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. His death was not unexpected as he was taken with a stroke of apoplexy on last week Friday. For many hours he has been lingering at the brink of the precipice, waiting for the summons, unconscious even of pain. The many expressions of grief and condolence that have been heard in every part of the land since his sickness began, testify to the esteem in which this great man was held by his countrymen. Mr. Beecher cannot be said to have been universally beloved. His nature was so open and manly that he could not refrain from striking sturdy blows at cant and hypocrisy and trickery wherever they raised their heads. But Americans who admire truth and honesty and patriotism will cherish affectionately the memory of this man, who loved American institutions more than all other things, and who was the stalwart foe of every form of humbug and chicanery.

## OUT AROUND.

### West Olive.

Peter Kramer and wife received a little baby boarder last week.

The Supervisor and Clerk of this town were in Grand Haven last Friday.

Good sugar weather—one would hardly recognize March in its present garb.

Frank Trowbridge, of Holland, was here hunting with C. McKenly last week Thursday.

Harvey Clark, of Muskegon, has been buying considerable wood here lately, making his last visit this week.

"Free Lance," we have not asked any one to believe that the earth resembles a pan-cake and have no tomahawk and so have none to bury.

A party living not far from here has been selling his dry wood and stealing from his neighbors for his own use. He had better look "a liddle out."

C. Vinkemulder lost a cow a few days since. A neighbor feeling in the need of meat procured the carcass, has cut it up and salted it, and is now feasting on the choice portion of the animal.

The protracted efforts to drive Satan from our midst ended last Sunday evening, Satan coming off victorious. The reverend gentlemen, conducting the meetings, laying the cause of their ill success to the fact that our people were not interested in religious affairs. The laborers have returned to Ottawa Station where their efforts are better appreciated.

We have about made up our mind that reproof is needless in "Andrew's" case. He is determined to have it understood that he is a champion of reason and sense and even imagines himself so well acquainted with such things as to class himself with the Revs. Tallmadge and Jones. Now we admit that all the virtues mentioned by "Andrew" are good ones, but must give them a second place in order to keep the first commandment. The religion of our fathers is good enough for us. We want no modern or patented "hobbies" as our spiritual guide.

### Ottawa Station.

Miss Grace Merritt, of Olive Center, has been spending a few days at Newell Gilmore's.

The March lion and lamb made their appearance again nearly at the same time a few days ago.

The Rev. T. J. Bible has removed his meeting from West Olive, again to this place, for which cause we are unable to give a reason, unless it be in favor of the reporting done here, and the looking after the lukewarm that are appearing among the new converts.

Henry Bush, of this place, acknowledged his conversion one night last week at West Olive. We had this case in view some time ago, and it should have occurred and been reported here, before the revival meetings were removed from this place to West Olive.

Moses Buxton, who we mentioned as being very sick some time ago, became alarmed and got converted, but as this sickness did not prove fatal it could not be termed strictly a death-bed repentance, and is therefore free from many of the objections that usually arise in such converts.

Some of the "good people" of this place, and elsewhere, have been frank enough to give us their opinions concerning our contributions to the News, which are generally conceded to be stale and weak and altogether of an inferior order. This view of the case does not displease us in the least, as we desire to know the truth in all things, however unpleasant it may be, rather than take sugar-coated pills and flattery that is intended, or in any way destined to deceive. We feel that it is discouraging to have our poor abilities thus commented upon, and which in nowise relieves us from responsibility as we find by consulting Matthew, 25th chapter, and 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 verses; otherwise we should feel like hiding away or burying our one talent, but we find it our duty, to improve and increase it until it is equal to two. Therefore we ask our disatisfied friends to overlook our poor one-talent abilities, and promise to use our best endeavors to make it two in due course of time.

### Lake Shore.

Mrs. G. W. Rogers' health is improving very slowly.

Getting married, of course we have, and we would advise "H. A." to do as the first man did "take a rib."

The young people in this vicinity seem to enjoy themselves this nice weather, they have a dance or "play party" at least one night in a week.

Wm. Ogden and A. Carrier are on the hunt this spring and seem to have good success. They have captured eight or ten coon, about twelve polecat, and some mink, and other small game.

N. Ogden got ten subscribers for the Toledo Blade and received as a premium a new style Waterbury watch. He has had it for over a week and is well pleased with it. He says that it keeps accurate time.

"Free Lance," you were misinformed as to the health of Erastus Collinge, his health is no better than it was when he came here, he is totally blind and there is not much hopes of his ever getting his sight again.

Joseph Victor has been sick for about three weeks. He seems to be failing gradually. Dr. Kremers is attending him. We are informed that there is not much hopes of his recovery. The disease is of the lungs and liver.

I wonder if that is the same Sherman that has been "boarding around" at Ottawa and that "H. A." speaks of as being at present at West Olive, that was trying to convert sinners in a church here during the early part of this winter?

Now, "Andrew," it is not right in you to advise the people of West Olive to drive the devil this way—we don't want him going around here like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. If they are able to capture the beast they had better chain him.

Creditors do sometimes embarrass a person and spoil their calculations. Mr. Gibbs went to the State of Indiana in the fore part of the winter and says "times are good" where he is, and his family have gone there to live. His oldest son, William, and his wife started either on the 2nd or 3rd of this month we can't say which.

For some time we have expected war between some of the European powers, and lately there has been talk, in the papers only, of a war between Canada and the United States, but we were not expecting war in Michigan and especially not here on the Lake Shore. You can imagine our surprise then when we heard that war had been declared and a bloody battle fought here. The fight was between a professional pugilist and a cripple on the 2nd inst. The pugilist accused the cripple of stealing a pall from off his sleigh some time this winter and forthwith proceeded to take the value of the pall out of the other's carcass which, to all appearances, he did whether he stole the pall or whether he did not. It seems that the pugilist can use his feet as well as his fists, for he put his boot in the cripple's face a couple of times which did not improve his looks in the least. The injured man went up to Squire Post and got a warrant out and Marshal Vaupell came down to arrest the pugilist. The officer not finding him, went back to Holland, the p. p. having "skipped" in the night for Indiana, where he had been making preparations to go for some time.

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE!

For three weeks I will make

**CABINET PHOTOS**

For \$2.00 per Dozen;

Cards, \$1.50 per Dozen;

Tintypes, 4 for 25c.

O. R. HIGGINS.

At Higgins Gallery, Eighth St., near Fish.

# ROYAL



# BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 166 Wall St., New York.

**A. C. Van Raalte**

—Proprietor of—

**Livery and Sale Stable,**

MARKET STREET.

Hacks for Weddings, Private Parties and Receptions.

The Best Livery in the City.

GIVE ME A CALL!

A. C. VAN RAALTE.

Holland, Mich., April 1, 1886. 9 1yr.

THIS IS THE THE TIME TO COME TO THE

**TAILOR SHOP**

—OF—

**W. VORST,**

On River street, to have your

**Clothes Made, Cleaned or Repaired.**

Good, prompt and cheap work performed.

W. VORST.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 28, 1883. 5-2t.

**Are You Nervous?**

Or, do you suffer from indescribable feelings, both mental and physical? Have you overworked, or from other cause, become debilitated. Do you lack ambition, strength and vitality from any cause? If so afflicted, or if you are troubled with disease of any nature, send a self-addressed stamped envelope, with description of case, for full information concerning Prof. Curtis' "IOZONE TREATMENT." It is endorsed by the clergy, the press, the medical profession and all intelligent persons who have investigated its merits. A \$5 Treatment delivered free to one person in every town. Give both express and postoffice address, and enclose 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and delivering. In ordering ask for Treatment "B." Address Curtis Iozone Co., Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y. 5-4mos.



After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed. Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands. This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers. If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 371 Broadway, New York.

### Notice to Teachers.

The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners will meet at the following named times and places during the spring of 1887 for the purpose of examining applicants for teachers' certificates:

Friday, March 11, at Hudsonville,

Friday, April 29, at Coopersville,

while the regular examination will be held, as provided by law, on

Friday, March 25, at Grand Haven.

Examination for First and Second Grade Certificates will be held only at the time of the regular examination.

For Third Grade Certificates a standing of 75 per cent is required on the following named studies, viz: (1) Orthography, (2) Reading, (3) Penmanship, (4) Grammar, (5) Geography, (6) Arithmetic, (7) Theory and Art of Teaching, (8) U. S. History, (9) Civil Government, (10) School Law, (11) Physiology and Hygiene, with especial reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system.

For Second Grade Certificates a standing of 85 per cent is required on the above named studies with the addition of Natural Philosophy and Book-keeping.

For First Grade Certificates a standing of 90 per cent is required on the above named studies with the addition of Algebra and English History.

Sessions open promptly at 9 a. m. All applicants are requested to be present at opening of the season, and if not personally acquainted with at least one of the examiners should be provided with a certificate of good moral character.

By order of the County Board of School Examiners. ALBERT LAHUIS, Sec'y

**Bargains in Boots!**

**J. H. Nibbelink,**

Proprietor of Ninth Street

**Livery, Sale, and Feed**

**STABLE,**



I have added to my business that of

**UNDERTAKING**

and keep constantly on hand

**CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC.**

Good Horses and Carriages of all kinds and a first-class Hearse for funerals can be obtained at my place of business.

Attention and courteous treatment can be relied upon.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of same.

J. H. NIBBELINK.

Holland, Mich., January 20, 1887.

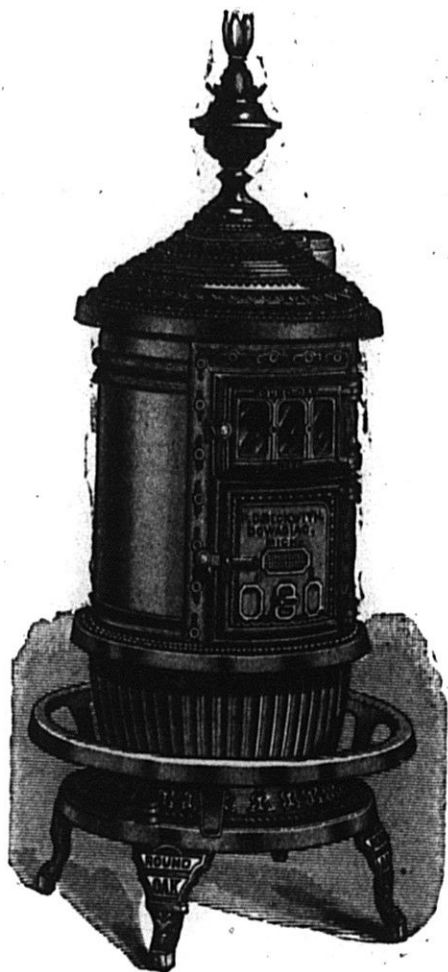
**SMOKE**

**"J. M."**

HAVANA FILLED

**CIGARS.**

Price 5 Cents.



**A. B. BOSMAN**

is still selling

**-STOVES-**

and exchanging New Stoves for old ones.

I am still purchasing all kinds of

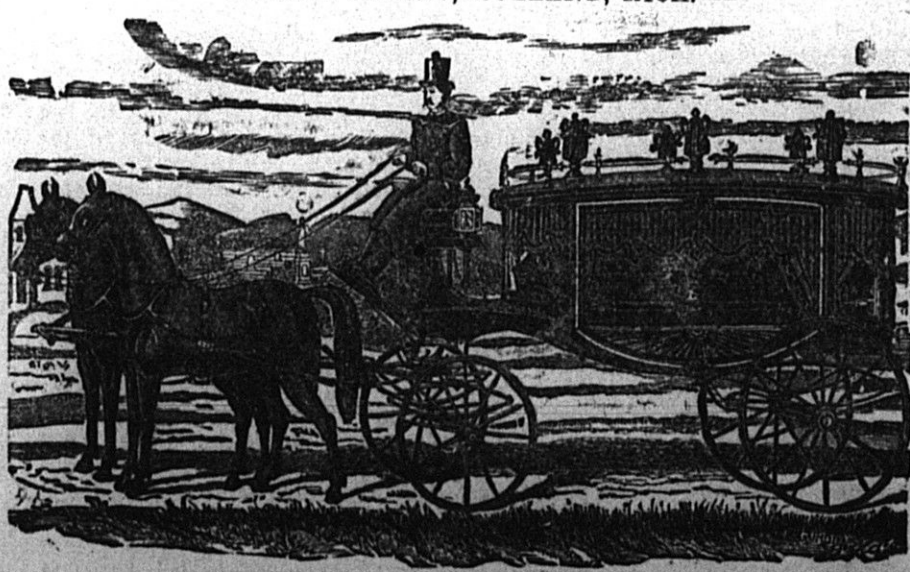
**Second-Hand Goods.**

**GIVE ME A CALL.**

A. B. BOSMAN.

**J. ALBERTI, UNDERTAKER,**

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.



Will take charge of and manage Funerals, will furnish Hearse, Hack and Carriages; also keeps on hand a large and very fine lot of Caskets and Coffins. Embalming and preserving of corpses skillfully performed. Funerals in the country will be promptly attended to at the same rate as those in the city.

BURIAL SHEROIDS. ALL SIZES.



## Our Magazines.

THE CENTURY.—Among the features which contribute to the individuality of the March Century are, first of all, a complete short story by Mr. Cable, entitled "Grande Pointe," being the second of his stories of the Acadian country of Louisiana. The illustrations of this story, by Mr. Kemble, are from studies from life in that region, whither he was commissioned to go by *The Century* for this purpose. Mr. Stockton's "Hundredth Man" reaches its fifth part. The Lincoln history enters upon a new stage of the life of its subject, the first period of his intellectual development, including the first forty years of his life and ending with his term in Congress, now having been considered. The second period of about ten years, concluding with his speech-making in New York and New England, is now to be treated; and the particular topic for the present month is "The Movement for Slavery Extension," these pages being preliminary to the study of Lincoln's relation to the anti-slavery movement. Messrs. Hay and Nicolay date the slavery controversy as far back as the time of *The May Flower*, and follow it from then down to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The portraits of the number are of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, President Pierce, Cass, Houston, Atchison, Dixon, Aiken, Richardson, and Banks. A historical map of the United States in 1854 is also given, showing the various accessions of territory. A valuable "Open Letter" on "Lincoln's Ancestors in Virginia," with original documents, is contributed by John T. Harris, Jr., of Harrisonburg, Va.

ST. NICHOLAS.—The March number of this interesting monthly is a breezy number with a long list of short stories, every one of which is bound to please some body, and all of which ought to please everybody. It opens with a charming frontispiece illustration, by Birch, to E. S. Brooks's seventh "Historic Girl," "Jacqueline of Holland," and not one of her six predecessors beats the Dutch girl in interest or heroism. Then follows the story of a story-writer, "The Boyhood of Thomas Bailey Aldrich," by William H. Rideing, and one of Aldrich's finest poems, "The Piscataque River," and is filled with interesting articles.

LIPPINCOTT'S.—Lucy C. Lillie contributes the complete novel to *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* for March. It is entitled "Kenyon's Wife," and the scene is laid partly in "Little Fenn," a quaint island off the coast of Maine, and partly in Boston and its vicinity. The hero is a newspaper correspondent, the heroine is a native of the island, beautiful but unaccomplished, who by resolute endeavor makes herself a companion for her husband, and wins his love after marriage. Robert J. Burdette contributes the "Confession of a Reformed Humorist," the quaint wit of which belies his pretended reformation. Another personal article of great interest is the Rev. W. H. Milburn's "Autobiographical Notes of a Congressional Chaplain." Henry C. Lea attacks "The Policy of Insurance" in a paper full of pith and vigor. Fred. Perry Powers discusses "Rent and Taxes" from the point of view of an enthusiastic disciple of Henry George. A poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, entitled *Blase*, is one of the finest things this poetess has written of late years. But perhaps the most important article in the number is "General John A. Logan," by "One who Knew Him." As this was written under the personal supervision of Mrs. John A. Logan, and with the advice and assistance of Generals Sherman, Fremont, Clark, and others of his former comrades-in-arms, it may be looked upon as the authoritative biography of the late statesman and warrior.

## Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 10, 1887.

The Common Council met pursuant to a call from the Mayor.

In the absence of the Mayor the Council was called to order by the president pro tem, Ald. Harrington.

Present: Ald. Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, Kramer, Bertsch, Kuite and the Clerk.

The president pro tem stated that the meeting was called on account of an injunction served, from the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, against the City of Holland to prevent the filling up of the gap in the embankment at the small bridge, south of the Black River bridge, on the Black River highway road, so called.

On motion of Ald. Kramer, the council took a recess in order to go to the small bridge to take measurements of depth of water east of said bridge.

After recess. Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, Kramer, Bertsch, Kuite, and the Clerk.

Ald. Harrington moved that a committee of three be appointed with full power to take all necessary action in defending the City of Holland in the suit commenced by George Souter, Highway Commissioner of Holland Township, now pending in the Circuit Court, of Ottawa County, in chancery, as against the City of Holland, said committee to consist of the Mayor and two members of the council to be appointed by the Mayor, and to employ such additional counsel as they may deem necessary.—Carried. Yeas, Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, Kramer, Bertsch and Kuite, 6; nays, 0.

The Mayor appointed as such committee, Ald. Harrington and Kuite.

Ald. Bangs moved that the Committee on Streets and Bridges, with the city surveyor, make accurate soundings and measurements and prepare a correct diagram of the river channel with its bearings on the small bridge.

Council adjourned.  
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Nothing injurious is contained in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It may be given to the most delicate baby. It relieves colic and other bowel disorders. 25 cents.

Give your horse Day's Horse Powder if he has jaundice or yellow water. It will cure him.

Malarial disorders are cured by Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. They are the best. Price 25 cents.

A queen might envy Drexel's Bell Cologne.

## Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 7, 1887.

Board met in regular session.  
Present: Inspectors De Roo, McBride, Harrington and Yates. Ins. McBride in chair.

Minutes read and approved.

The Committee on Buildings recommended placing fire place in one of the north basement rooms.

On motion committee was instructed to carry recommendation into effect.

President Steffens appeared and took his seat.

The following bills were read and allowed: J. Van Dyke, \$56.25; J. Fleiman, \$22.75; M. Kiekintveld, \$21.80; H. Vaupell, 60 cents; Yates & Kane, \$5.40; O. E. Yates, \$5.00; M. Harrington, \$4.95. Visiting Committee reported most of rooms in good condition.

On motion of Ins. McBride, Representative Diekema was requested to have City Charter so amended that the Board of Education may appoint a Secretary from other than its own number, Secretary, if not a member of Board, not entitled to vote in the Board.

Secretary reported having collected \$11.60 tuition fees.

Board adjourned.  
O. E. YATES, Sec'y.

NOBLE examples stir us up to noble actions, and the very history of large and public souls inspires a man with generous thoughts.—Seneca.

## What True Merit will do.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest lung troubles. In acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts, large bottles.

## A Modern Prophet.

The test of a science is the ability to predict. We believe the astronomer, because he is able to foretell within the fraction of a second when an eclipse will begin and when it will end. We put faith in the chemist, also, for we find by experience that, when he puts certain atoms of matter together, a certain result is sure to follow. Water, for instance, is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Spiritualism is discredited, because its prophets and mediums cannot foretell. Some of the sciences are so far imperfect that its professors cannot predict with confidence. We know a great deal about the weather, for instance, but the Washington Weather Bureau is often mistaken in its forecasts. Much has been said as to the possibility of founding a science of society; but it is conceded that, as yet, the sociologists have not dared to claim they could read the future. All this is apropos of a person who has appeared in Ohio, who makes a claim that he has discovered the law which shows the variations in the prices of commodities. His name is Samuel Benner. He published a book in 1875, in which he made a forecast of the prices of iron, grain, hogs, and cotton, up to the year 1891. It must be confessed that he has so far proved remarkably accurate. He said the price of iron would be lowest in 1877—that it would advance and be at its maximum in 1881—and that it would then shrink in value until 1887 or '88. This forecast has not been proved false up to date. According to the hypothesis of this modern prophet of prices, the market value of prices tells the story of the prosperity or otherwise of a given period. When iron is in demand and its price is advancing, there is a business boom under way, and vice versa. Iron is the key to the industrial situation, for when there is work to do tools are required. Now Mr. Benner argues that the variations in the price of iron are subject to a law of periodicity. Panics occur in periods varying from eighteen to twenty-one years. For instance, we had them in 1837, 1857, and 1873, and the next one is due in 1891. The really prosperous years, according to Mr. Benner, are very few. The boom lasts only for a brief period. The intervening years are a record of depressed business and general suffering. If there is anything in Mr. Benner's theory, men in business are justified in engaging in new enterprises when the price of iron is advancing; but they should be careful when the iron industry is under a cloud.—Democrat.

## Bargain in Music.

This Favorite Album of Songs and Ballads, containing thirty-two pieces of choice and popular music, full sheet music size, with complete words and music and piano accompaniment is finely printed upon heavy paper with a very attractive cover. The following are the titles of the songs and ballads contained in the favorite Album:—As I'd Nothing Else to do; The Dear Old Songs of Home; Mother, Watch the Little Feet; Oh, you pretty Blue-eyed Witch; Blue Eyes; Katy's Letter; The Passing Bell; I Saw Esau Kissing Kate; Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin; The Old Garden Gate; Down Below the Waving Lindens; Faded Leaves; All Among the Summer Roses; Touch the Harp Gently, My pretty Louise; I really don't think I shall marry; Dreaming of Home; The old Cottage Clock; Across the Sea; A Year Ago; Bachelor's Hall; Ruth and I; Good Night; One Happy Year Ago; Jennie in the Orchard; The Old Barn Gate; Jack's Farewell; Polly; Whisper in the Twilight. This is a very fine collection of real vocal gems, and gotten up in very handsome style. Published in the usual way and bought at a music store, these 32 pieces would cost you \$11.20. We bought a job lot of this music at a great sacrifice and as the holidays are past, we desire to close out our stock at once. Will send you the entire collection well wrapped and postpaid for only 40 cents. *Send immediately!* Address, THE EMPIRE NEWS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to Cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore healthy tone and vigor to the whole physical mechanism. Remember that quality not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.

## Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane, Holland and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

## CATARRH CURED.

Prof. Curtis has thoroughly demonstrated by his great discovery of "IOZONE," that this dreadful disease can be quickly and permanently cured. It makes no difference if the case has become chronic, or medicines have failed, the "IOZONE TREATMENT," will cure it every time. It is neither drugs nor snuff, and should not be classed with patent nostrums. To introduce this new treatment on its merits, we will deliver, charges prepaid, one regular \$5 Treatment free to any catarrh sufferer in the United States, who sends us at once both express and postoffice address, and 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and delivery. In ordering ask for Treatment "C." Address **Curtis Iosone Co., Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.** 5-4mos.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)  
(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Apples, 60c; Beans, 75 to \$1.00; Butter, 18 cts; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 35 to 40c.

### RETAIL.

Apples, 70c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter 18c; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 50c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)  
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, 100 lbs., 75c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.25; Clover seed, 1 bu., \$3.75; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 55c; Corn, shelled, new, 35; Flour, \$4.20; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.80; Hay, 50 lbs., \$2.00; Middlings, 100 lbs., \$2.00; Rye, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 71c; Red Fultz, 74c; Lancaster Red, 76c Corn ear, 33c.

(RETAIL.)  
Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.25; Clover seed, 1 bu., \$5.00; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 1.00c; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour, \$4.60; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.60; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.80; Hay, 50 lbs., 35c; Oats, 35c; Timothy Seed, 100 lbs., 90c; Oats, 35c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$6.00; Rye, 60c; Timothy, Seed, \$2.50; Corn, ear, 45c.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys and Justices.

DIERKMA G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, Van der Veen's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, I., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and Pension Claim Agent, River St., near Tenth.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office: Post's Block, corner Eighth and River streets.

### Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors. Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

VAN DOMMELEN, P., wholesale and retail Baker of rusk, (biscuits) and sweet cakes, Eighth street, near River.

### Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlor, Eighth and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly attended to.

### Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN BROS., dealers in Boots and Shoes. A large assortment always on hand. Eighth street.

SPRIETSMAN, S., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes. The oldest Boot and Shoe House in the city. Eighth street.

### Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Eighth street.

## Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the largest stock of Cloths and Ready-made Clothing in city. Eighth street.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA, dealer in Ready-made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Eighth Street.

VORST W., Tailor. Renovating and repairing clothing a specialty cheap and good. River street.

## Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

## Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key West, and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., M. D., proprietor of First Ward Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business.

YATES & KANE, druggists and booksellers. Stock always fresh and complete, cor Eighth and River streets.

## Dry Goods and Groceries.

BERTSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Furnishing Goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street near to Bank.

DE JONG, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise, and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butters always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STEKETEE A., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc. Double Brick Store, Eighth street.

STEKETEE PETER & CO., general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The finest stock of Crochery in city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in fine Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WERKMAN, R. E., proprietor of the Phoenix Cheap Cash Store and dealer in General Merchandise, cor. River and Tenth streets.

WISE J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods, Also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite City Hall.

## Fire and Life Insurance.

LAMBERT J. A., Fire and Life Insurance Agent. Good and reliable companies represented. Give me a call.

## Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Carpets, Picture Frames, etc.; River St.

## Flour Mills.

CITY MILLS, C. P. Becker, proprietor, manufacturer of "Purity" and several other brands of first-class flour.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

## Hardware.

KANTERS R. & SONS, dealers in general hardware, steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

VAN OORT, J. B., dealer in General Hardware. Stoves, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., Eighth street, opp. Post Office.

VAN LANDEGEND, T., Sheet Metal Worker, galvanizing iron cornices, hot air furnaces, plumbing and steam fitting, wood and iron pumps. Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hardware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware. Corner River and Eighth street.

## Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, located near depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well appointed Hotel. Rates reasonable.

## Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J. Jr., proprietor of Holland City Sale and Exchange Stable. General teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh etc.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Ninth street, near Market.

VAN RAALTE, A. C., The finest and best livery horses and carriages in the city. Stable on Market street near City Hotel.

## Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PLEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer and blacksmith shop. Also manufacturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Proprietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels. Cor. Maple and Tenth streets.

HOLLAND CRYSTAL CREAMERY, Notter & Bakelaar, proprietors. Pure Butter in packages. Fish street.

HUNTLEY A., Practical Machinist, Mill and Engine Repairs a specialty. Shop on Seventh street, near River.

HOLLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, L. T. Kanters, General Manager, Wind Mills, Tanks, etc., a specialty.

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder, and Contractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on River street.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Kleyn, Proprietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick, Sixth street.

PHENIX PLANING MILL, R. E. Werkman, proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, and brick. River street.

THE CAPRON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO., tanners of Hemlock Slaughter Sole, Harness, Grain, Calf and Kid. Office, Grand Rapids.

TAKKEN & DE SPOLDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs, Sole owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention to Horseshoeing and Repairing. River street.

TE ROLLER, HEIN, Builder and Designer of all kinds of Buildings. Office on River street.

VAN PUTTEN & CO. J., proprietors of Holland City Butter Tub Factory, manufacturers of White Ash Butter Tubs.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

VAN DER VEN, J. M., Manufactures the best 5 cent cigar made. Havana filled, Smoke them. For sale by all dealers.

WILMS P., Pump manufacturer, and dealer in Agricultural Implements of all kinds, South River street.

## Merchant Tailors.

BROSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

## Marble Works.

DE MERELL R. N., dealer in Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets. Building Work done. Eighth street.

## Meat Markets.

DOK C. & SON, Fresh and Salt Meats, and choice steaks always on hand. River street.

KUITE J., wholesale and retail dealer in fresh, salt and smoked meats. No. 38 Eighth St.

VAN DUREN & VAN DER VEER, First Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

## Millinery.

VAN DEN BERGE L. & S. CO., Millinery and Fancy Goods. The oldest millinery establishment in the city. Cor. Eighth and Cedar streets.

## Photographers.

BURGESS, A. M., Best cabinet photos, made in city only \$3.00 per doz. Views taken outside on short notice. Eighth street.

VERLEE & YOUNG, proprietors of River street Gallery, first-class Panels, Cabinets, and Photos taken. Call.

## Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in house formerly occupied by L. Sprietema.

## Saloons.

BLOM, C., proprietor of the "Rose Bud Saloon" and dealer in liquors and cigars. River street.

BROWN, P., dealer in liquors and cigars of all kinds. Eighth street near River.

HUNT & HOPKINS, proprietors of Sample Room, corner Eighth and Market streets. Liquors and cigars.

HUNT R. A., dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three doors east of City Hall.

## Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. B., proprietor of Second Hand Store, and dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc., Eighth street.

## Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

## Miscellaneous.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, salt, land and calcined plaster. Corner Eighth and Cedar streets.

## Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, November 14, 1886.

### FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Grand Junction.....	10 20	1 15	12 10	4 45
Bangor.....	11 37	2 05	1 28	8 05
Benton Harbor.....	11 57	2 17	1 47	9 20
New Buffalo.....	1 23	3 00	3 10	12 00
Chicago.....	2 35	4 00	4 45	3 00
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

### FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

Chicago.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
New Buffalo.....	9 00	8 55	9 10	
Benton Harbor.....	11 35	6 10	12 10	4 45
Bangor.....	12 30	7 00	1 25	7 50
Grand Junction.....	1 45	7 55	2 50	11 10
Holland.....	2 05	8 07	3 12	12 25
	8 05	9 00	4 35	3 05
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

### FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

	Mail.	Exp	Exp.	Exp.	F'gt.
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Holland.....	3 05	9 00	4 45	10 05	5 55
Zeeland.....	3 13		4 56	10 20	6 17
Grand Rapids.....	3 55	9 45	5 45	11 00	8 00



## WHAT SHE SAID.

He sat beside her near the stove,  
A prey to bashfulness;  
To her he spoke no words of love,  
Nor sought her hand to press.

No maiden ever had been wooed  
By him; the fact was plain,  
For silently he sat and chewed  
The knob upon his cane.

Sometimes he at the ceiling gazed,  
Sometimes his glance would stray  
To her, but when her eyes she raised  
He looked another way.

And thus they silent sat till she  
Said: "John, I ought to state  
That you and I are out to state  
And won't return till late.

"Now, while they're absent, do not tease,  
But pray remember this:  
My hand you must not try to squeeze,  
Nor steal from me a kiss."

At once the knob that graced his cane  
John from his mouth withdrew.  
And said: "I won't; don't think, Miss Jane,  
That I'd do that to you!"

A deeper silence then ensued  
Than had been before;  
John vigorously his cane's knob chewed,  
A frown Jane's visage wore.

And thus they sat till half past ten,  
And when John rose to go,  
And asked if he might call again,  
Jane curiously answered: "No!"

—Boston Courier.

## A MEXICAN LEGEND.

With well-filled bags after a fine day's sport, we turned our faces toward the rough-and-ready little hostelry where we were staying for a few days, up in Dakota. They could cook a prairie chicken there, and there was good cider to be had, not to mention the good beer. We decided to go back by a new route, and to follow, as far as possible, the winding of the stream. After a very short time, however, the stream took a turn and disappeared into the wood. It would have taken us too far out of our way to follow it, so we struck out upon a path which we afterward found was the chord of an arc formed by the stream. All of a sudden, and in no great time, we came upon the water again. The sun was still powerful, and a very pretty spectacle was now before us, as the stream wound, widening amid rushes and flags, out of forest and round the side of a peninsula. The dragon flies swarmed, and the sunshine came beautifully through the shade of the over-hanging trees. On a point that had just shot the corner of the peninsula a smart, buxom girl, probably the hotel-keeper's daughter, I thought, lay lolling at full length, half on her side, but with her head supported by her arms, and her face turned toward my companion and myself. She had heard the rustle we had made in the brake, and was looking curiously in our direction. Hal was the first to catch sight of this sudden apparition, and he paid so much attention to it that he took a false step, and actually put at least one leg down into the water among the rushes. The girl called out, laughing; he caught hold of my hand, and no harm was done.

When we got to our little hotel the first thing we did, after a toilet, was to make a meat tea, sending some of the contents of our bag into the kitchen for supper. As we sat smoking in the twilight Hal said, laughing:

"Thought is quick."  
"I dare say," said I.  
"What do you think of Ximena?"  
"Who the dickens is Ximena?"  
"The girl on the punt."  
"I thought she was a brisk, plump Norwegian girl; a little lazy; untidy in some respects perhaps, but inclined to be dressy, and—"

"Not a Norwegian, old fellow; a Mexican. Her name is Ximena."

"That last drink out of the flask must have gone to your head, Hal."

"Not a bit. Listen to the story of Ximena, the Mexican maiden. I think I can repeat it all.

There was, you must know, three hundred years ago a young Mexican chief named—well I can't remember those outlandish Mexican-Aztec names, so I will call him Popo. Well, this Popo built an elevated balcony on the slope of a hill, well, we'll call it Kiki. He had contracted a great friendship for a young man whom we will call Zozo; they were both fond of music. Popo played on a horn, and Zozo on the pipe; and they used to go up into the balcony and play on their instruments in the night; and in calm evenings the sound of their music was wafted by the gentle breeze across the lake to the village of Ohho, where dwelt the beautiful young Ximena, the sister of Waha.

Ximena could hear the sweet-sounding music of the instrument of Popo and of his dear friend, Zozo, which gladdened her heart within her. Every night the two friends played on their instruments in this manner, and Ximena then ever said to herself, "Ah! that is the music of Popo I hear."

For although Ximena was so prized by her family that they would not betroth her to any chief, nevertheless, she and Popo had met each other on those occasions when all the people came together.

In those great assemblies of the people, Ximena had seen Popo, and as they often glanced at each other, to the heart of each of them the other appeared pleasing, and worthy of love, so that in the breast of each there grew up a secret passion for the other. Nevertheless, Popo could not tell whether he might venture to approach Ximena to take her hand, to see would she press his in return, because, said he, "Perhaps I may be by no means agreeable to her;" on the other hand, Ximena's heart said to her, "If you send one of your female friends to tell him of your love, perchance he will not be pleased with you."

However, after they had thus met for many, many days, and had long fondly glanced each at the other, Popo sent a messenger to Ximena, to tell her of his love, and when Ximena had seen the messenger, she said, "Ah! then have we each loved alike?"

Sometimes after this, and when they had often met, Popo and his family returned to their own village; and being together one evening, in the large warm house of general assembly, the elder brothers of Popo said: "Which of us has by signs or by pressure of the hand received proofs of the love of Ximena?" And one said, "It is I who have;" and another said, "No, but it is I." Then they all questioned Popo, and he said, "I have pressed the hand of Ximena, and she pressed mine in return;" but his elder brothers said, "No such thing; do you think she would take any notice of such a low-born fellow as you are?" He then told his reputed father to remember what he would then say to him, because he really had received proofs of Ximena's love; they had even actually arranged a good while before, the

time at which Ximena should run away to him; and when the maiden asked, "What shall be the sign by which I shall know that I should then run to you?" he said to her: "A trumpet will be heard sounding every night; it will be I who sound it, beloved—paddle then your canoe to this place." So the father kept in his mind this confession which Popo had made to him.

Now always about the middle of the night Popo and his friend Zozo, went up into the balcony and played, the one upon his trumpet, the other upon his pipe, and Ximena heard them, and desired vastly to paddle her canoe to Popo; but her friends, suspecting something, had been careful with the canoes to leave none afloat, but had hauled them all up upon the shore of the lake; and thus her friends had always done for many days and for many nights.

At last, she reflected in her heart, saying, "How can I then contrive to cross the lake to the island to Popo; it can be plainly seen that my friends suspect what I am going to do." So she sat down upon the ground to rest; and then soft measures reached her from the home of Popo, and the young and beautiful chieftainess felt as if an earthquake shook her to make her go to the beloved of her heart. But then arose the recollection that there was no canoe. At last she thought, "perhaps I might be able to swim across." So she took six large empty dry gourds as floats, lest she should sink in the water—three of them for each side; and she went out upon the rock, and from thence to the edge of the water, and she reached the stump of a sunken tree which used to stand in the lake, and she clung to it with her hands, and rested to take breath; and when she had a little eased the weariness of her shoulders, she swam on again, and whenever she was exhausted, she floated with the current of the lake, supported by the gourds; and after recovering strength, she swam on again; but she could not distinguish in which direction she should proceed, from the darkness of the night; her only guide was, however, the soft measure from the instruments of Popo and Zozo; that was the mark by which she swam, for just above the hot spring was the home of Popo, and swimming at last she reached the home of Popo. At the place where she landed on the island, there is a hot spring separated from the lake only by a narrow ledge of rocks. Ximena got into this to warm herself, for she was trembling all over, partly from the cold after swimming in the night across the wide lake, and partly also, perhaps, from modesty, at the thoughts of meeting Popo.

Whilst the maiden was thus warming herself in the hot spring, Popo happened to feel thirsty, and said to his servant: "Bring me a little water," so his servant went to fetch water for him, and drew it from the lake in a gourd, close to the spot where Ximena was sitting; the maiden, who was frightened, called out to him in a gruff voice like that of a man: "Whom is that water for?"

He replied: "It's for Popo."

"Give it here, then," said Ximena.

And he gave her the water, and she drank, and having finished drinking, purposely threw down the gourd and broke it.

Then the servant asked her:

"What business had you to break the gourd of Popo?"

But Ximena did not say a word in answer.

The servant then went back to Popo, and Popo said to him: "Where is the water I told you to bring me?"

So he answered: "Your gourd was broken," and his master asked him: "Who broke it?" and he answered: "The man who is in the bath." And Popo said to him: "Go back again, then, and fetch me some water."

He therefore took another gourd and went back and drew water in the gourd from the lake, and Ximena again said to him: "Whom is the water for?" So the slave answered as before: "For Popo."

And the maiden again said: "Give it to me, for I am thirsty," and the slave gave it to her, and she drank, and purposely threw down the gourd and broke it; and these occurrences took place repeatedly between these two persons.

At last the slave went again to Popo, who said to him: "Where is the water for me?" and his servant answered: "It's all gone, your gourds have been broken." "By whom?" said Popo. "Didn't I tell you that there is a man in the bath?" "Who is the fellow?" said Popo. "How can I tell?" replied the slave; "why, he's a stranger!"

"Didn't he know the water was for me?" said Popo; "how did the rascal dare to break my gourds? Why, I shall die of rage!"

Then Popo threw on some clothes and caught hold of his club, and away he went, and came to the bath and called out: "Where is the fellow who broke my gourds?" Ximena knew the voice—that the sound of it was that of the beloved of her heart; and she hid herself under the overhanging rocks of the hot spring; but her hiding was hardly a real hiding, but rather a bashful concealing of herself from Popo, that he might not find her at once, but only after trouble and careful searching after her. So he went feeling about along the banks of the hot spring, searching everywhere, while she lay coyly hid under the ledges of the rock, peeping out, wondering when she would be found. At last he caught hold of a hand and cried out: "Hollo, who's this?" And Ximena answered: "It's I, Popo!" And he said: "But who are you?—who's I?" Then she spoke louder and said: "It's I—'tis Ximena!" And he said: "Ho! ho! ho! can such, in very truth, be the case! Let us two go, then, to my house." And she answered: "Yes;" and she rose up in the water as beautifully as the wild white swan, and stepped upon the edge of the bath as gracefully as the shy white crane; and he threw a garment over her and took her, and they proceeded to his house, and reposed there; and thenceforth, according to the ancient Aztec laws, they were man and wife.

When the morning dawned all the people of the village went forth from their houses to cook their morning meal, and they all ate; but Popo tarried in his house. So his father said: "This is the first morning that Popo has tarried in-doors. Perhaps the boy is ill; bring him here, rouse him up." Then the man who was to fetch him went, and listening at the wooden window of the house, heard two voices. Oh! he was greatly amazed, and said to himself: "Who can this companion of his be?" However, he had heard enough, and turning about, hurried back as fast as he could to Popo's father, and said to him: "Why, there are two speaking; I heard them myself in the house." The father answered: "Who's his companion, then? Hasten back and see." So back he went to the house and peeped in at them, and then, for the first time, he saw that it was Ximena. Then he shouted out in his amazement:

"Oh! here's Ximena! here's Ximena, in the house of Popo," and all the village heard him, and there arose cries on every side: "Oh, here's Ximena! here's Ximena with Popo!" And his elder brothers heard the shouting, and they said: "It is not true!" for they were very jealous indeed. Popo then appeared coming from his house, and Ximena following him, and his elder brothers saw that it was indeed Ximena, and they said: "It is true; it is a fact!"

After these things Zozo thought within himself: "Popo has married Ximena, she whom he loved; but as for me, alas! I have no wife," and he became sorrowful, and returned to his own village. And Popo grieved for Zozo; and he said to his father: "I am quite ill from grief for my friend Zozo," and his father said, "what do you mean?" And Popo replied, "I refer to my young sister, Xizi, let her be given as a wife to my beloved friend, Zozo." And his father consented to this; so his young sister Xizi was given to Zozo, and she became his wife.

The descendants of Ximena and Popo are at this very moment dwelling away off in New Mexico, they are now called Zunis, and never yet have the lips of their young been neglected in learning the story of their renowned ancestress, Ximena.

"There," said Hal, "that is the very pretty story of the loves of Ximena and Popo."

"Now I see what you meant by saying, 'thought is quick'! That girl on the punt put you in mind at once of Ximena hiding by the hot springs, and so you stepped into the water, looking at her and not minding your way, but then this was only a fair looking Norwegian girl," said I. Hal answered, "No, 'twas Ximena!"

## Quin and the Wiltshire Ghost.

Quin and Ryan were once on a journey in Wiltshire, says Mr. Galt, in his "Lives of the Players," when alighting at an inn where they proposed staying all night they were told by the landlord that there was not a room empty in the house except one which he could not recommend to them for a particular reason. They desired to be shown it, and, finding one of the best apartments in the house, inquired the reason he could not let them lodge there that night. "Why, gentlemen, to tell you the truth, it is haunted."

"Pshaw!" said Quin, "if that's all, bring us a bottle of your best, and get us supper as soon as you can." The landlord acquiesced, when the travelers, having made a hearty meal and drunk their bottle each, began to think it high time to go to bed. "Ay," said Quin, "but we must dispatch this same ghost first, or perhaps we may have a troublesome guest when we're asleep." So saying he drew his pistols, charged and placed them upon the table before him, when, having called for an additional recruit of wine, "Now," said he, "we are prepared." Twelve o'clock struck, but no ghost had yet appeared, though presently a rumbling noise was heard in the chimney. The rattling of a chain soon became very distinct, and a figure, whimsically clad, descended and made two or three motions without offering any violence. Hereupon Quin took up a pistol that was ready primed, and expostulated to their spiritual visitor. "Look ye, Mr. Ghost, if you do not immediately acknowledge yourself to be of human species, by G— I'll make a ghost of you!" The phantom was too sensible to remonstrate, and, falling upon his knees; roared that he was master of the adjoining house, and had contrived an opening in the chimney through which he made his way in that shape in order to terrify the host's guests and prevail upon him to quit the house, that he might supplant him. So ingenious an explanation saved the ghost's life, but not his reputation, for the master of the inn being called up and discovering his neighbor to be the evil spirit, the latter was never able to show his mortal face again in the neighborhood.

## Caught in a Wicked Blizzard.

"On Christmas, in the winter of 1866-67, I think it was," said Gen. Crook, "I encountered my first blizzard. It was in the high plateau country of eastern Oregon, at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The ground was more or less covered with snow, and it was the best time to operate against the Indians, because the snow on the mountains reduced the area over which they could roam, and they had to come down to the plains. I had had a fight with Indians and had some prisoners, women and children, and we were going in to old Fort Warner, which was fourteen miles from the point at which I started. The snow was all the way from a foot to fifteen feet deep, light, dry, and shifting all the time. We had two companies of cavalry, but could not make any trail. Just as fast as a horse pulled his foot out of the snow the hole was filled up again. It was almost like walking in the water. The horse would plunge into the banks and it was all but impossible to get through. There was nothing in the world to serve as a land mark. I had but one guide, and he was a half-breed who had never been to the post but once, and was drunk when he was there. He hadn't a thing to guide him, for although the sun was shining we could not see fifty yards ahead. Yet the fellow exactly struck the post. He was the most remarkable man I ever saw. It was instinct with him. He disliked to have any reputation as a guide. When we got to the post the snow was over the haystacks and everything, and the men had to tunnel form one house to another. We had to abandon some wagons, but got all our people through safely. I lost my hat in the afternoon, and when I reached the post my hair and beard were a mass of ice. I was never so near giving out, and when we were near the post and a little mule all saddled came along I dropped on his back and he carried me in."—Omaha World.

HENRY VIII., of England, received the title Defender of the Faith in 1521, from Pope Clement VII.

## LEGAL MATTERS.

### Decisions of the Federal Supreme Court on Several Matters of Great Interest.

#### The Rights of Drummers, Chinese, and Life Insurance Beneficiaries.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision setting aside the State law of Tennessee which imposed a special tax on travelng salesmen. The decision rests upon the doctrine that the statute in question was an interference with interstate commerce, and hence clearly unconstitutional. Traveling salesmen are agents and instrumentalities in commercial transactions between the States, and a special tax laid on them because of their occupation is held to be a restriction on commerce. Following is an abstract of the opinion:

Sabine Robbins, plaintiff in error, against the taxing district of Shelby County, Tennessee; in error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee. This case arises out of the following state of facts: Robbins was engaged in Memphis in soliciting orders for stationary for a stationary firm, and in exhibiting samples for the purpose of effecting sales. A State law, applicable only to this one taxing district, was in force, subjecting drummers and all persons not having a regular license, or mode of business in the district, offering or selling goods by sample, to a tax of \$10 a week or \$25 a month. Robbins, who was unlicensed, was arrested, tried, convicted, and fined, and on appeal the judgment was affirmed. The case had been brought to this court on a writ of error upon the ground that the law imposing the tax is repugnant to that clause of the constitution of the United States which declares that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the several States. The principal question involved is as to the constitutionality of the act which imposed the tax, and it is, in the opinion of this court, a question of great importance to the people of the United States, both as respects their business interests and their constitutional rights. In a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, this court holds that the Constitution gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States, and that power is necessarily exclusive whenever the subjects of it are not national in their character or admit only of one uniform system or plan of regulation.

When the Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, failure to act indicates its will that the subject shall be left free from any restrictions or impositions, and any regulation by the States, except in matters of local concern only, is repugnant to such freedom.

The only way in which commerce between the States can be legitimately affected by State laws is when, by virtue of its police power and its jurisdiction over persons and property within its limits, a State provides for the security of life, limb, health, comfort, and property, when it does those things which may incidentally affect commerce. But in making such internal regulations a State cannot impose taxes upon a person passing through or coming in merely upon a temporary purpose, nor upon property imported and become a part of the common mass; and no discrimination can be made by any such regulation adversely to the persons or property of other States, and no regulation can be made directly affecting interstate commerce. In the matter of interstate commerce the United States are, in the opinion of this court, but one country, and are and must be, subject to one system of regulations and not to a multitude of regulations. It seems to be forgotten that the people of this country are citizens of the United States as well as of the individual States, and that they have some rights under the Constitution and laws of the former, independent of the latter, and from any interference or restraint from them. To deny the State the power to tax, will not, the court believes, in any perceptible degree diminish its resources. Goods when brought into a State, in consequence of a sale by a drummer, will be liable to taxation, and as much will be realized as if the tax were imposed before the sale. To tax the sale of goods under such circumstances before the sale, is, in the opinion of the court, clearly a tax on interstate commerce itself. If the employment of drummers injuriously affects local trade Congress may be appealed to make such regulations as the case may demand; and Congress alone can do this. The confusion into which the country would be thrown by being subjected to State legislation on this subject would be, the court says, but a repetition of the disorder which prevailed under the old articles of confederation.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee is reversed, and the plaintiff in error is ordered to be discharged. Opinion by Justice Bradley, Chief Justice and Justices Field and Gray dissenting on the ground that the law in question is applicable to drummers coming into the Shelby County district from other parts of Tennessee, as well as to those from other States, and to relieve the latter from taxation imposed on the former would be a discrimination against the citizens of the State.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. The decision of the United States District Court of California in a writ of habeas corpus to Thomas Baldwin was reversed, and the case was remanded for further hearing. The case involves the rights of the Chinese under Federal laws. Baldwin was one of a party of citizens who drove a number of resident Chinese out of the mining town of Nicolaus, Cal., in February, 1888. Baldwin was arrested and charged with conspiracy to deprive these Chinese of the equal protection of the law and of equal privileges and immunities under the laws. Baldwin applied to the Circuit Court for a discharge upon a writ of habeas corpus, but it was refused, and he appealed to this court upon the ground that the charge made against him was not sufficient to justify his detention.

The opinion, which is a long and elaborate document, was read by Chief Justice Waite. Justices Field and Waite dissented from a portion of the opinion. Justice Field is of the opinion that a forcible deprivation of rights secured by treaty to the subjects or citizens of any nation is a prevention by force of the execution of a law of the United States. If this is not so, then there is a law of the United States which can be evoked for the protection of the subjects of China notwithstanding the language of the treaty with that country; and the same rule must apply with reference to the rights of the subjects or citizens of any other nation resident in the United States. Their only protection is to be found in the laws of the different States.

In the case of the Accident Insurance Company of North America, plaintiff in error, against Foretta M. Crandall, appealed from the United States Circuit Court of Illinois, this court affirms the judgment of the lower court. The suit presented the question as to whether a policy of insurance against "bodily injuries effected through external, accidental and violent means," and occasioning death or complete disability to do business, and providing that "this insurance shall not extend to death or disability which may have been caused wholly or in part by bodily infirmities or diseases, or by the taking of poison or by suicide or self-inflicted injuries," covers a death by hanging one's self while insane. The court held that Crandall did not die by suicide or self-inflicted injury, because he was an insane person, and the killing was not his act—not the act of himself. The words "bodily infirmities or diseases" do not include insanity. Regarding the clause insuring against "external, accidental, and violent means," the court holds that this sentence does not speak of what the injury "is caused by," but looks only to the "means" by which it is effected. No one doubts that hanging is a violent means of death. As it affects the body from without it is external, and, according to the decision, it cannot, under policies of life insurance, be held to be done by an insane person, be held to be other than accidental.

PERHAPS the summary of good breeding may be reduced to this rule: "Behave unto all men as you would they should behave unto you." This will most certainly oblige us to treat all mankind with the utmost kindness, civility and respect, there being nothing that we desire more than to be treated so by them.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### Summary of Measures that Have Become Laws or Been Defeated.

#### The Number of Bills, Resolutions, Etc., Introduced in Both Houses.

[Washington special.] The total number of laws enacted by the Forty-ninth Congress was, approximately, 1,431, of which 1,033 originated in the House and 398 in the Senate. Two hundred and sixty-four of these became laws by the expiration of the constitutional ten days limitation. Fifty bills failed to become laws, owing to the adjournment of Congress, nine of them at the close of the first session. There were 132 bills vetoed by the President, or twenty-one more than had been vetoed from the foundation of the Government down to the beginning of this Congress. Of the vetoed bills ninety-four originated in the House and thirty-nine in the Senate. But one private bill, that granting a pension to Joseph Homeisunt building at Dayton, Ohio, succeeded in passing both houses over the President's veto, although several others obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate, only to fail in the House.

Of the 1,033 House bills which became laws, 275 were of a more or less public nature. Of the remaining 758 bills granting pensions or relief to specially designated persons, 136 became laws without the approval of the President. The following is a list of more important House bills which have become laws:

To forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad land grant; to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from \$8 to \$12 per month; the Dingley shipping bill; to require the Pacific roads to pay the cost of surveying and conveying their land grants and subject the land to taxation so soon as the companies are entitled to them; to increase the naval establishment; to pension the Mexican war veterans; the oleomargarine act; to authorize the transfer of Highwood tract, near Chicago, to the United States for military purposes; to protect homestead settlers within railroad limits; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and change their name and location; to grant a license to towing vessels to carry a limited number of persons in addition to their crews; to forfeit the "Back-Bone" land grant; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums less than \$5; to extend the immediate-delivery system; to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories; to provide for closing up the business of the Court of Alabama Claims; to establish additional life-saving stations; for the construction of additional light-houses; extending the free-delivery system to towns of 10,000 inhabitants; for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Arkansas; to amend the statutes so as to require the payment of bonds for three times their estimated monthly value for the issue of postal notes in sums less than \$5; to validate the general laws of Dakota regarding the incorporation of insurance companies; to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and to repeal section 3151 of the Revised Statutes; to make St. Charles, Mo., a port of entry; to amend the law relating to be recognized as consignees of merchandise on abandoned vessels; to restrict ownership of lands in the territories to American citizens; to amend the act dividing Missouri into two judicial districts, and to divide it into eastern and western divisions; to prohibit Government employees from hiring or contracting with the labor of United States prisoners; to amend the anti-slavery act so as to allow merchandise to be transported in bond on passenger trains in safes, pouches, and trunks, and in parcels; to amend the act prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners under labor contracts; for an additional associate Justice of the Supreme Court; to allow soldiers' homes west of the Rocky Mountains; for the relief of the Jeannette sufferers; amendatory of the act dividing Illinois into judicial districts, and providing for the holding of terms of court at Peoria; relative to contested elections; to loan artille in the Government department to the Minnesota Industrial Exposition; to regulate the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts; for the adjustment of land grants and the forfeiture of unearned lands; to add a number of cities to the list of national bank reserve cities, and to allow a part of the reserve to be kept in cities other than New York; for the relief of settlers on the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska; to provide for bringing suits against the Government; for the erection of public buildings at Los Angeles, Cal., Springfield, Mo., El Paso, Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., and Jefferson, Tex.; to increase the limit of cost of public buildings at Peoria, Ill., Galveston, Tex., Clarkburg, W. Va., Keokuk, Iowa, Chattanooga, Tenn., Detroit, Mich.; for the completion or improvement of public buildings at Dallas, Tex., Des Moines, Iowa, Jackson, Tenn., and Hannibal, Mo., for the purchase of additional ground for the building at Fort Wayne, Ind.; for the purchase of a site for a Federal building at San Francisco, Cal.

Forty House joint resolutions became laws, the principal ones being as follows: Directing the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain unexpended balances for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes of Wyoming; to authorize the President to protect American fishing and trading vessels and American fishermen in Canadian waters; authorizing an investigation of the books, methods, and accounts of the Pacific railroads.

Of the total number of bills which passed the Senate 320 became laws, including 115 of a public and 205 of a strictly private nature. The following is a list of the more important:

The Presidential succession bill; the interstate commerce bill; the act for the redemption of the trade dollar; the electoral count bill; for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; to repeal the tenure of office act; to increase the annual appropriation for the militia; to establish agricultural experiment stations; to legalize the incorporation of trades unions; authorizing the transmission of weather reports through the mails free of postage; to increase the pension for loss of an arm or leg; to indemnify the Chinese for losses sustained by the Rock Springs (W. T.) riot; for the relief of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Idaho; authorizing the sale of certain Government property in Chicago; for the holding of terms of the United States Courts at Bay City, Mich.; to remove the charge of desertion from the records of soldiers who re-enlisted without having received discharges on account of first enlistment; to establish two additional land districts in Nebraska; to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights; to extend the time for the completion of the records of the Court of Alabama Claims; to credit Kansas with certain money on ordinance account; to bridge the Mississippi River at St. Louis; to allow receivers of national banks to buy in trust property on the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency; to prohibit the importation of opium; for the erection of public buildings at San Antonio, Texas, Houston, Texas, Oshkosh, Wis., Fort Smith, Ark., Owensboro, Ky., and Milwaukee, Wis.; to increase the limit of cost for public buildings at Oxford, Miss., and Denver, Col.; for the completion of public buildings at Fort Scott and Wichita, Kansas.

The Senate bills vetoed were thirty-nine in number, eleven being of a public and twenty-eight of a private character. The public bills vetoed were as follows:

To quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines River lands (passed over the veto in the Senate, but failed of the necessary two-thirds in the House); for the erection of public buildings at Zanesville, Ohio, Lafayette, Ind., Sioux City, Iowa, Dayton, Ohio, (passed over the veto in both houses, and 1,700,000, to extend the provisions of the immediate transportation act to Omaha, Neb.; to grant railroads right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana.

The ninety-three House bills vetoed included eighty-seven private bills and six bills of public nature. The public bills vetoed were:

For the erection of Federal buildings at Springfield, Mo., Duluth, Minn., Asheville, N. C., and Portsmouth, Ohio; to distribute \$10,000 worth of seeds among the drought-stricken people of Texas; to grant pensions to dependent soldiers and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers.







We have the satisfaction of hearing from several sources that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is all it claims to be—a genuinely good preparation.

Publ. *Molly Stark*, Toulon, Ill.

"Oh! it is excellent to have a giant's strength" and walk the earth free and happy again was what the man said when he had cured his ten-year rheumatism with a bottle of Salvation Oil. 25 cents.

The sums yet available for Michigan under the river and harbor bill of last year are as follows; Ludington harbor, \$57,000; Lake Huron harbor of refuge, \$57,000; AuSable harbor, \$5,000; Black Lake harbor, 7,000; Charlevoix harbor, \$11,000; Cheboygan harbor, \$20,000; Frankfort harbor, \$10,000; Grand Haven harbor, \$41,000; Manistee harbor, \$13,000; Manistique harbor, \$3,000; Marquette harbor, \$16,000; Monroe harbor, \$2,000; Muskegon harbor, \$16,000; Ontonagon harbor, \$15,000; Pentwater harbor, \$13,000; St. Joseph harbor, \$12,000; Saugatuck harbor, \$11,000; South Haven harbor, \$10,000; Thunder Bay, \$4,000; White River harbor, \$10,000.

#### Abuse of Food.

The truth is, man, though he cares to get food, and has an almost insane fear of hunger, which sometimes perverts his whole moral nature—as in the instance of the horrible toleration of shipwrecked sailors for cannibalism—is comparatively very indifferent to the preparation of his diet. He does not, as a rule, know even what is good for his health, and shortens his life with half-cooked flour, which is deadly to the old, or kills off his children in heaps with half-swelled grain, though he sees in the latter case that they are destined to a degree which, in his animals, would seem to him dangerous and distressing. Every fifth child in India and Africa has a disease due exclusively to diet. Man takes no trouble whatever to circulate knowledge on the subject; and, unless he is disgusted with an animal, as Western Asiatics are with the pig, or contracts a horror such as Hindus feel for eggs, seldom lays down inflexible laws on eating, and when he does, they are not sanitary laws.

Careful instruction on the comparative nutriment in different edibles, the value to health of thorough cooking, the immense utility of sugar to children, and the aid which certain diet would give to the formation of bone, would be probably thrown away.—*Spectator*.

#### Another Art Craze.

The latest art work among ladies is known as the "French Craze," for decorating china, glassware, etc. It is something entirely new, and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. To ladies, desiring to learn the Art, we will send an elegant china plaque (size 18 inches), handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, 100 colored designs assorted in flowers, animals, soldiers, land-scapes, etc., complete, with full instructions, upon receipt of only \$1.00. The plaque alone is worth more than the amount charged. To every lady ordering this outfit who encloses the address of five other ladies interested in the art matters, to whom we can mail our new catalogue of Art Goods, we will enclose extra and without charge, a beautiful 30 inch, gold-tinted plaque.

Address: THE EMPIRE NEWS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

NATURE is like a woman. In the morning she is fresh from her bath; at noon she is in working dress; and at night she wears her jewels.

#### JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

##### An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box by Yates & Kane, Holland and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.

Every mother should keep Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in case of croup and sudden colds.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." For sale by Yates & Kane.

Are you made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by all classes of people for over forty years. It has proven itself the very best specific for colds, coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will remove that tired feeling, and give new life and energy.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Hackmatack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane. Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

## Headache,

Pain in the Side and Back, and Constipation, indicate that the digestive and excretory organs are in a disordered condition, and that a laxative is needed. For this purpose, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be used.

Ayer's Pills are a never failing remedy for Headaches caused by a Disordered Stomach. I suffered for years from this infirmity, and never found anything to give me more than temporary relief, until I began taking Ayer's Pills. This medicine always acts promptly and thoroughly, an occasional dose being all that is required to keep me in perfect health.—Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I have found entire relief from Constipation, Stomach troubles, and Nervous Headache, by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I suffered a long time from these complaints, was under medical treatment, without obtaining relief, and a part of the time was unable to work. A friend, who had been similarly afflicted, urged me to take Ayer's Pills. I commenced using this remedy, and, by the time I had taken four boxes, was cured.—F. L. Dobson, Topeka, Kans.

## Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

## ABUSED WIVES,

Or maiden ladies suffering from any form of female complaint, sick or nervous headache, liver or kidney troubles, can be restored to perfect health by Prof. Curtis' "IOZONE TREATMENT," which is the greatest boon for women ever discovered. It makes no difference what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, one trial of this Treatment will always convince an entire community. The more desperate the case, the more convincing are its merits. During the next thirty days one \$5 Treatment will be delivered to any lady in the United States free who sends both express and postoffice address, and 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and delivery. In ordering ask for Treatment "A." Address, **Curtis Iozone Co., Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.** 5-1mo.

## Not Selling Out!

But selling Goods

## CHEAPER THAN EVER.

No shop worn or dirty Jewelry, but good clean goods at honest prices, at the old reliable store of

## Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

## Jewelry, Watches,

### DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 20, 1886.

## JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc. made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

## THE FINEST Boots and Shoes

## E. HEROLD'S

Honest Goods

Honest Prices!

## BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

I have the Celebrated

## GRAY BROS.' SHOE

for Ladies. Call and see them.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 20, 1886.

## J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

## BEST WAGONS

## AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

To which I invite the attention of all who desire light and durable wagons.

I desire also to call the attention of all owners of fast horses in this vicinity to the fact that I have procured the assistance of one of the best horse-shoers in the west and am now able to do the finest possible work in that line, both with steel or iron shoes either of hand or machine make. I believe that all should patronize home trade when they can be well served, and I would ask that all give me a good trial before taking their work elsewhere.

I also manufacture

## Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 13, 1887.

## Mackinaw & Marquette R. R.

"THE MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily making close connections in Union Depots at all Points.

The territory traversed is famous for its Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route.

For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information, address E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

## G. Van Putten & Sons

Have on hand their Fall and Winter Stock of

## Dress Goods,

### FLANNELS

Woolen Blankets, Comforters,

## LADIES' & GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Yarns, Hosiery, Fur Caps, Flannel Dress Shirts,

It will positively

## PAY YOU

To examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 25, 1886.

## White Ash Bolts

### WANTED

—AT THE—

## Holland City Butter Tub Factory.

Bolts to be 32 inches in length, left round from seven inches to nine inches in diameter, above that to be split in two.

The Highest Price will be Paid.

J. VAN PUTTEN & CO.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 14, 1887. 50 3m.

## HIGGINS & HANSON,

Manufacturers of the

## "ANCHOR" BRAND

—OF—

## Water-Proof Horse & Wagon COVERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coats, Leggings, Aprons.

—ALSO—

## AWNINGS,

Tents, Overalls, Etc.

Factory over Harrington's Store, Eighth St.

HIGGINS & HANSON.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 4, 1887. 1-8t.

## J. D. WETMORE, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC

## Physician and Surgeon.

All Homeopathic Medicine furnished on application. Calls night or day will receive prompt attention.

Office Hours: 10.30 a. m. to 12 m., 2.30 to 4 p. m., and 7.30 to 9 p. m.

Office: In Rooms over News Office.

## THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration. Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, EDITOR.

Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions.

## THE WEEKLY STAR,

An Eight-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.

A clean, pure, bright and interesting FAMILY PAPER.

It contains the latest news, down to the hour of going to press.

Agricultural, Fashion, Market, Household, Political, Poetical, Humorous and Editorial

Departments, all under the direction of trained Journalists of the highest ability. Its columns will be found crowded with good things from beginning to end. Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Free of Postage in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City.

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR.

Clubs of 10 to the same P. O. address, with an additional copy to organizer of Club, \$10.00

FOR THREE MONTHS, on trial, 25 cents

Special terms and extraordinary inducements to agents and canvassers.

Send for Circulars.

## THE DAILY STAR.

THE DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in an attractive form. Its special correspondence by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dublin, is a commendable feature.

At Washington, Albany and other news centers, the ablest correspondents, specially retained by THE STAR, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

Its literary features are unsurpassed.

The Financial and Market Reviews are unusually full and complete.

TERMS OF THE DAILY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Free of Postage in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City.

Every Day, for one year (including Sunday), \$7.00

Daily, without Sunday, one year, 6.00

Every Day, six months, 3.50

Daily, without Sunday, six months, 3.00

Sunday, without Daily, one year, 1.50

Address, THE STAR,

Broadway and Park Place, New York.

\$1

## 13 Weeks

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free.

Address all orders to

RICHARD K. FOX,

Franklin Square, N. Y.

## NEXT!!

## BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE

W. BAUMGARTEL.

HOLLAND Mich., March 19, 1885.

## The Great Pioneer Newspaper.

The proud distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the State of Michigan is enjoyed by The Detroit Free Press. Established more than fifty years ago, its career has been one of uninterrupted success.

The history of the Free Press is the history of Michigan. Published while this commonwealth was yet a Territory, The Free Press was recognized as a power in the land at the time of her admission into the sisterhood of States. From that day to this, the energies of the paper have always been directed to, and identified with, the advancement of the state's best interests; it has grown with its growth and shared in its prosperity.

It is no wonder then that The Free Press claims the right to add to the glory of being the oldest, the even more honorable title of being the best paper—the best for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, the best for the Family, and, when quantity and quality of matter is considered, beyond question THE CHEAPEST.

In the Daily is published in compact readable form, in addition to its own special dispatches, all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce, Stock and Money Markets, congressional, Legislative and State News, and all the News of the World, besides a splendid selection of current literary matter. The Free Press is issued every day in the year, 8 pages Daily, 12 to 16 pages Sunday and is delivered by Local Agents in all the cities and towns of the state that can be reached on the day of publication. The price is 15 cents a week. It is also sent by mail to any address for 60 cents a month or \$7 a year.

#### The Weekly Free Press.

To those who for any reason cannot arrange to take the Daily, is offered the Weekly edition, a fifty-six column paper—brim full of magazine-newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting and instructive. ORIGINAL STORIES; both short and continued; TOPICS OF THE TIMES; THE HOUSEHOLD, contributed by women readers; LETTER BOX and PUZZLES; POINTED EDITORIAL COMMENT; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and a complete summary of the NEWS OF THE WEEK are among its attractions. Its numbers among its regular contributors a larger number of the best known authors and writers than any other journal. Its circulation is enormous—exceeding one hundred thousand copies per week. If money, industry and enterprise can keep it so it will continue to be regarded as one of the leading weekly newspapers of America. Price, One Dollar per year.

Every family in Michigan ought to take The Free Press.

## Real Estate.

An agency has been established in Holland for the sale of real estate in Ottawa and Allegan Counties, and now offers for sale:

## CITY PROPERTY.

We have a number of desirable residences in the City of Holland on our list, with prices from \$350 to \$1,500.

## VACANT LOTS,

Business and resident, in all parts of the City of Holland. In many cases no payment is required down, where property is to be improved.

## FARM LANDS.

We have 3,000 acres of farm land for sale in Ottawa and Allegan Counties. This includes a large number of improved farms, timbered and wood lands, fruit lands, and stock farms. Long time given on sales of farm lands, with low rate of interest. Houses will be built for parties making partial payments. City property sold on monthly payments.

1887.

Everything indicates a great revival of business during the coming year. Now is the time to buy real estate in and near Holland, before prices are advanced. All persons having property to sell or exchange will find it to their advantage to place it on our books. For particulars call on or address

## Holland City Real Estate Exchange,

J. C. POST, Manager, HOLLAND, - MICH.

## SMOKE

## "LATEST NEWS"

Havana Filled

## CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.